



PATENT SPECIFICATION

NO DRAWINGS

937.182

Inventors: GEORGE ALBERT GAMLEN, CYRIL MORRIS,
DONALD FRANK SCOTT and HARRY JAMES TWITCHETT

Date of filing Complete Specification: Sept. 5, 1960.

Application Date: Sept. 24, 1959.

No. 32494/59.

Complete Specification Published: Sept. 18, 1963.

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Index at acceptance:—Classes 2(4), P1A(3:4A), P1B3, P1D(1:2:3:4), P2G(2A:5A:2C11),
P2H(5:6:9:10:11:16:21), P8A1(A:B:C), P8B(1:2), P8(C3:D2:E),
P9A3A2, PD1(L:N:T), PQ2(B:K1:L1:M:X); and 15(2), B2M.

International Classification:—C09b. (D06p).

COMPLETE SPECIFICATION

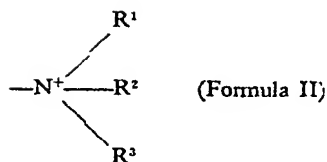
New Heterocyclic Dyestuffs containing a Quaternary
Ammonium Group

ERRATA

SPECIFICATION No. 937,182

Page 3, line 87, for "ring" read "rings"
Page 5, lines 89 and 91, for "1 hydroxy"
read "1-hydroxy"
Page 6, line 9, for "[4-" read "[4."
Page 6, line 121, after "The" read "1:2."
Page 6, line 123, for "3:4" read "3:4"
Page 7, line 46, insert hyphen before "3"
(3rd occurrence)
Page 7, line 50, for "diphenylamino" read
"diphenylamine"
Page 9, line 6, for "9641060" read
"9641/60"
Page 9, line 84, for "aqueuos" read
"aqueous"
Page 11, line 42, for "trisoduium" read "tri-
sodium"
Page 12, Example 8, for "dimethylbenzyl-
amino" read "dimethylbenzylamine"
Page 13, Amine Compound, for "2-sulphonic"
read "7-sulphonic"

THE PATENT OFFICE
12th May 1946



wherein R¹ and R² each represent a methyl
30 radical and R³ represents a substituted or un-

east two of
together to
heterocyclic
an atom is
in the said
either single
and a double
Formula II
atom of the
40
: groups of
is attached
dyestuff. The
of an aryl
may form
is directly
in the dye-
blue through
ples of such
ity be men-
50
—N-alkyl,
|
:O₂N-alkyl.
any known
a dyestuff
or polyazo,
55
nine series,
a water-
oxylic, an
and above
and the dye-
ely bound
60

metal, such as coordinately bound copper,
chromium or cobalt.

The substituted or unsubstituted alkyl radi-
cals represented by Y are preferably lower
alkyl radicals such as methyl, ethyl, propyl and
butyl radicals which may contain substituents
such as hydroxy and methoxy groups. As an
example of a cycloalkyl radical represented by
Y there may be mentioned cyclohexyl. It is
70 however preferred that A represents a —NY—



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International Classification:—C09b. (D06p).

COMPLETE SPECIFICATION

New Heterocyclic Dyestuffs containing a Quaternary Ammonium Group

We, IMPERIAL CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES LIMITED of Imperial Chemical House Millbank, London, S.W.1., a British Company, do hereby declare the invention for which we

5 pray that a patent may be granted to us, and the method by which it is to be performed, to be particularly described in and by the following statement:—

10 This invention relates to new dyestuffs and more particularly it relates to new dyestuffs which are valuable for colouring textile materials.

15 According to the invention there are provided the new dyestuffs which contain attached to a carbon atom present in the dyestuffs, at least one group of the formula:—

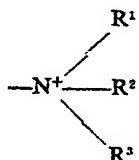


(Formula I)

wherein A represents an oxygen atom or an

20 —NY group wherein Y represents a hydrogen atom or a substituted or unsubstituted alkyl radical or a cycloalkyl radical and Z represents a heterocyclic ring comprising only carbon and nitrogen atoms in the ring which contains at

25 least one —N=C— group and which is attached to A through a carbon atom of the heterocyclic ring and which carries at least one group of the formula:—



(Formula II)

30 wherein R¹ and R² each represent a methyl radical and R³ represents a substituted or un-

substituted aliphatic radical, or at least two of R¹, R² and R³ are joined or fused together to form with the nitrogen atom N a heterocyclic ring or rings, wherein the nitrogen atom is linked to carbon atoms present in the said heterocyclic ring or rings through either single bonds or through a single bond and a double bond, each of the said groups of Formula II being directly attached to a carbon atom of the heterocyclic ring Z.

As previously stated each of the groups of Formula I, as hereinbefore defined, is attached to a carbon atom present in the dyestuff. The said carbon atom may form part of an aryl residue present in the dyestuff or may form part of an alkyl chain which is directly attached to an aryl residue present in the dyestuff or is attached to the aryl residue through a bridging atom or group. As examples of such bridging atoms or groups there may be men-

tioned —O—, —S—, —NH—, —N-alkyl,

—CONH—, —SO₂NH— and —SO₂N-alkyl. The dyestuff may be a member of any known dyestuff series and preferably it is a dyestuff of the azo, which may be monoazo or polyazo, nitro, anthraquinone or phthalocyanine series, which may or may not contain a water-solubilising group such as a carboxylic, an alkylsulphone or a sulphonyl group and above all a sulphonyl acid group. If desired the dyestuff may also contain coordinately bound metal, such as coordinately bound copper, chromium or cobalt.

The substituted or unsubstituted alkyl radicals represented by Y are preferably lower alkyl radicals such as methyl, ethyl, propyl and butyl radicals which may contain substituents such as hydroxy and methoxy groups. As an example of a cycloalkyl radical represented by Y there may be mentioned cyclohexyl. It is however preferred that A represents a —NY—

group, and that Y represents a hydrogen atom.

As examples of the heterocyclic rings represented by Z there may be mentioned quinazoline, phthalazine, pyridine, quinoline and preferably pyrimidine and above all 1:3:5-triazine rings.

When Z represents a 1:3:5-triazine ring which only carries one group of Formula II, then the 1:3:5-triazine ring may carry an additional substituent. As examples of such substituents there may be mentioned alkyl for example methyl and ethyl, aryl for example phenyl, mercapto, alkylmercapto for example methylmercapto, arylmercapto for example phenylmercapto, halogen atoms for example chlorine and bromine atoms, hydroxy, alkoxy for example methoxy, ethoxy and propoxy, aryloxy for example phenoxy, chlorophenoxy, sulphophenoxy and naphthoxy, amino and substituted amino groups such as methylamino, ethylamino, β -hydroxyethylamine, dimethylamino, di(β -hydroxyethyl)amino, anilino, 2-, 3- or 4-sulphoanilino, disulphoanilino, carboxyanilino, sulphonaphthylamino, and disulphonaphthylamino groups, and the residues of aminoazo compounds which optionally contain a group of Formula I, as hereinbefore defined.

When Z represents a pyrimidine ring which only carries one or two groups of Formula II, then the pyrimidine ring may carry an additional substituent or substituents. As examples of such substituents there may be mentioned halogen atoms in particular chlorine and bromine atoms, alkyl radicals in particular lower alkyl radicals such as methyl and ethyl radicals, hydroxy, cyano, nitro, carboxylic acid and carboalkoxy groups such as carbomethoxy and carboethoxy groups.

As examples of the substituted or unsubstituted aliphatic radicals represented by R² there may be mentioned alkenyl radicals such as the allyl radical, alkyl radicals for example lower alkyl radicals such as methyl, ethyl, propyl and butyl radicals, substituted alkyl radicals for example substituted lower alkyl radicals such as hydroxy lower alkyl radicals which may be exemplified by hydroxyethyl and hydroxypropyl radicals, alkoxy lower alkyl radicals which may be exemplified by methoxyethyl and ethoxyethyl radicals, aryl substituted lower alkyl radicals which may be exemplified by benzyl and β -phenylethyl radicals, substituted amino lower alkyl radicals which may be exemplified by β -dimethylaminoethyl, γ -dimethylaminopropyl, γ -dimethylaminobutyl and γ -diethylaminopropyl radicals and carboxy lower alkyl radicals such as carboxymethyl and carboxyethyl radicals. It is however preferred that R² represents a lower alkyl radical in particular a methyl radical.

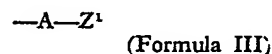
The term "lower alkyl radical" is used to denote alkyl radicals containing from 1 to 6 carbon atoms.

As examples of the heterocyclic rings formed by joining together at least two of the groups

represented by R¹, R² and R³ and the nitrogen atom N so that the nitrogen atom is joined to carbon atoms of the heterocyclic rings through single bonds there may be mentioned pyrrolidine, pyrrolidine, piperidine, morpholine, piperazine and pyrrole rings, but it is preferred that R¹, R² and R³ are joined together to form with the nitrogen atom N a polycyclic heterocyclic ring structure in which the nitrogen atom N is common to at least 2 of the rings present in the heterocyclic ring structure, and it is preferred that none of the rings present in the heterocyclic ring structures shall contain more than two nitrogen atoms. As examples of such polycyclic heterocyclic ring structures there may be mentioned pyrrolizidine, 1-azabicyclo-(2:2:1)-heptane, quinuclidine, 1-azabicyclo-(3:2:1)-octane, 1-azabicyclo-(3:2:2)-nonane, 1-isogranatanine, conidine, 1:5-diazabicyclo-(3:3:1)-nonane, 3:7-diazabicyclo-(3:3:1)-nonane, julolidine, hexahydrojulolidine, lilolidine and above all the 1:4-diazabicyclo-(2:2:2)-octane ring structure.

As examples of the heterocyclic rings formed by joining or fusing together at least two of R¹, R² and R³ so that the nitrogen atom N is joined to carbon atoms of the heterocyclic rings through a single bond and a double bond there may be mentioned unsaturated 6-membered heterocyclic rings which may contain substituents or form part of condensed ring systems. As examples of such heterocyclic rings there may be mentioned isoquinoline and preferably pyridine rings which may be substituted by, for example, alkyl radicals in particular the methyl radical, or halogen atoms.

According to a further feature of the invention there is provided a process for the manufacture of the new dyestuffs, as hereinbefore defined, which comprises treating a dyestuff compound containing attached to a carbon atom present in the dyestuff compound, at least one group of the formula:—



wherein A has the meaning stated above, and Z¹ represents a heterocyclic ring comprising only carbon and nitrogen atoms in the ring

which contains at least one —N=C— group and which is attached to A through a carbon atom of the heterocyclic ring and which carries at least one labile halogen atom or labile group as hereinafter defined each of which is directly attached to a carbon atom present in the heterocyclic ring Z¹, with a tertiary amine of the formula:—

$\text{NR}^1\text{R}^2\text{R}^3$ wherein R¹, R² and R³ have the meanings stated above.

The process of the invention may be conveniently brought about by stirring a mixture of the tertiary amine and the dyestuff compound containing at least one group of

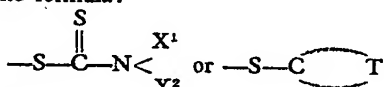
Formula III, in water or in a water-miscible organic liquid for example acetone, or in a mixture of water and a water-miscible organic liquid, preferably at a temperature between 10° and 100°C., adding water and/or sodium chloride or a water-miscible organic liquid in which the dyestuff is insoluble, and filtering off the dyestuff which is precipitated.

As examples of tertiary amines of the formula: —NR¹R²R³ which may be used in the process of the invention there may be mentioned trimethylamine, N:N-dimethyl-N-ethylamine, N:N-dimethylbenzylamine, N:N-dimethyl-N-β-hydroxyethylamine, N:N-dimethyl-N-n-propylamine, N:N-dimethyl-N-isopropylamine, N:N-dimethyl-N-n-butylamine, N:N-dimethyl-N-β-ethoxyethylamine, 1:3-bis(N:N-dimethylamino)butane, N:N-dimethylallylamine, pyrrolizidine, 1-azabicyclo-(2:2:1)-heptane, quinuclidine, 1-azobicyclo-(3:2:1)-octane, 1-azabicyclo-(3:2:2)-nonane, 1-iso-granatanine, conidine, 1:5-diazabicyclo-(3:3:1)-nonane, julolidine, hexahydrojulolidine, 1:4-diazabicyclo-(2:2:2)-octane, pyridine, 2-, 3- or 4-methylpyridine, and isoquinoline. Preferred tertiary amines for use in the process of the invention are trimethylamine, 1:4-diazabicyclo-(2:2:2)-octane and pyridine.

The term labile halogen atom or labile group is used to denote a halogen atom or a group which is capable of being split off in the form of an anion, under weakly acid or preferably alkaline conditions.

As examples of labile halogen atoms which are attached to Z¹ there may be mentioned bromine and above all chlorine atoms.

As examples of labile groups which are attached to Z¹ there may be mentioned sulphonic acid, thiocyno, sulphonated aryloxy and sulphonated arylthio groups and groups of the formula:—



wherein X¹ and X² each represent a substituted or unsubstituted alkyl, cycloalkyl, aryl, aralkyl or heterocyclic radical and may be the same or different or X¹ and X² together form with the nitrogen atom N a 5- or 6-membered heterocyclic ring, and T represents the group of non-metallic atoms required to form a 5- or 6-membered heterocyclic ring which may carry substituents or form part of a condensed ring system.


As examples of the sulphonated aryloxy and sulphonated arylthio groups there may be mentioned sulphonophenoxy, disulphonophenoxy, chlorosulphonophenoxy, sulphonaphthoxy, disulphonaphthoxy and sulphonophenylthio groups.

As examples of the substituted or unsubstituted radicals represented by X¹ and X² there may be mentioned alkyl radicals for example lower alkyl radicals such as methyl,

ethyl, propyl, butyl and amyl radicals, substituted alkyl radicals for example substituted lower alkyl radicals such as hydroxy lower alkyl radicals for example hydroxyethyl, hydroxypropyl and dihydroxypropyl radicals, alkoxy lower alkyl radicals such as methoxyethyl and ethoxyethyl radicals, aryl substituted lower alkyl radicals such as benzyl and β-phenylethyl radicals, cycloalkyl radicals such as the cyclohexyl radical, aryl radicals for example monocyclic aryl radicals such as phenyl and tolyl radicals, and dicyclic aryl radicals such as the naphthyl radical which aryl radicals may contain substituents such as chlorine or bromine atoms or nitro, alkoxy, sulphonic acid or carboxylic acid groups.

As examples of the heterocyclic radicals represented by X¹ and X² there may be mentioned pyridyl and morpholino.

As examples of the 5- or 6-membered heterocyclic rings which are formed by joining X¹ and X² together with the nitrogen atom N there may be mentioned piperidyl and morpholino.

As examples of the 5- or 6-membered heterocyclic ring formed by the —C  T

group there may be mentioned furane, oxazole, pyrazole, selenazole, thiophene, pyran, pyridine, pyridazine and especially thiazole rings. The 5- or 6-membered heterocyclic rings may form part of a condensed ring system such as a quinoline, benzthiazole or naphthothiazole ring system. As examples of substituents which may be present in the heterocyclic rings there may be mentioned alkyl such as methyl and halogen such as chlorine. It is preferred however that the sulphur atom is attached to a carbon atom of the said 5- or 6-membered heterocyclic ring which is adjacent to an oxygen, sulphur, nitrogen or selenium atom present in the said heterocyclic ring.

The dyestuff compounds containing at least one group of Formula III which are used in this process of the invention may themselves be obtained by reacting a dyestuff compound containing at least one —AH group, which is preferably a —NH₂ group, with a heterocyclic compound containing at least one

—N=C— group and which contains at least two halogen atoms or at least one halogen atom and one labile group, as hereinbefore defined.

As examples of such heterocyclic compounds containing at least 2 halogen atoms or at least 1 halogen atom and 1 labile group which can be used to obtain the dyestuff compounds containing at least one halogen atom or labile group used in the process of the invention there may be mentioned cyanuric chloride, cyanuric bromide, 2:4-dichloro-1:3:5-triazine, 2-methoxy-4:6-dichloro-1:3:5-triazine, 2-ethoxy-4:6-di-

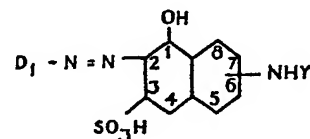
- chloro - 1:3:5 - triazine, 2 - methyl - 4:6 -
 dibromo - 1:3:5 - triazine, 2 - phenyl - 4:6 -
 dichloro - 1:3:5 - triazine, 2 - methylamino -
 4:6 - dichloro - 1:3:5 - triazine, 2 - ethyl-
 amino - 4:6 - dichloro - 1:3:5 - triazine,
 1:4 - bis(4¹:6¹ - dichloro - 1¹:3¹:5¹ - triazin-
 2¹ - yl amino) benzene, 2 - phenoxy - 4:6 - di-
 chloro - 1:3:5 - triazine, 2 - (sulphophenoxy)-
 4:6 - dichloro - 1:3:5 - triazine, 1 - (4¹:6¹-
 dichloro - 1¹:3¹:5¹ - triazin - 2¹ - yl amino)-
 7 - (o - sulphophenylazo) - 8 - naphthol - 3:6 -
 disulphonic acid, 2 - amino - 4:6 - dichloro -
 1:3:5 - triazine, 2 - anilino - 4:6 - dichloro -
 1:3:5 - triazine, 2 - (2¹-, 3¹- or 4¹ - sulpho-
 anilino) - 4:6 - dichloro - 1:3:5 - triazine,
 2 - (3¹:5¹ - disulphoanilino) - 4:6 - dichloro -
 1:3:5 - triazine, 2 - (2¹-, 3¹- or 4¹ - car-
 boxyanilino) - 4:6 - dichloro - 1:3:5 - tri-
 azine, 2 - mercapto - 4:6 - dichloro - 1:3:5 -
 triazine, 2 - hydroxy - 4:6 - dichloro - 1:3:5 -
 triazine, 2 - methylmercapto - 4:6 - dichloro -
 1:3:5 - triazine, 2 - phenylmercapto - 4:6 - di-
 bromo - 1:3:5 - triazine, 2:4:6 - trichloro-
 pyrimidine, 2:4:6 - tribromopyrimidine,
 2:4:5:6 - tetrachloropyrimidine, 2:4:5:6 -
 tetrabromopyrimidine, 2:4:6 - trichloro - 5 -
 nitropyrimidine, 2:4 - dichloro - 5 - nitro - 6 -
 methylpyrimidine, 2:4:6 - trichloro - 5 -
 cyanopyrimidine, 2:4:6 - tribromo - 5 -
 cyanopyrimidine, 5 - cyano - 2 - methyl - 4:6 -
 dichloropyrimidine, 2 - methyl - 4:6 - di-
 chloro - 5 - nitropyrimidine, 2:4 - dichloro -
 5 - carboxypyrimidine, 2:4 - dichloro - 5 -
 carbomethoxypyrimidine, 2:6 - dichloro-
 quinoline, 2:6 - dichloro - 4 - methylpyridine,
 1:4 - dichlorophthalazine, 2:4 - dichloro-
 quinazoline, 2:4:8 - trichloroquinazoline,
 2 - chloro - 4 - (diethylthiocarbamoylthio) - 6 -
 methoxy - 1:3:5 - triazine, 2 - chloro - 4 -
 (diethylthiocarbamoylthio) - 6 - phenyl-
 1:3:5 - triazine, 2 - (benzthiaz - 2¹ - ylthio)-
 4 - chloro - 6 - methoxytriazine, 2 - (benz-
 thiaz - 2¹ - ylthio) - 4 - chloro - 6 - phenyl-
 1:3:5 - triazine and 2 - (benzthiaz - 2¹-
 ylthio) - 4 - chloro - 6 - diethylamino-
 1:3:5 - triazine. (The last five compounds
 may be obtained by condensing the appropriate
 2:4 - dichloro - 6 - substituted - 1:3:5-
 triazine with sodium diethyldithiocarbamate or
 with 2-mercaptobenzthiazole.)

Each of the —NHY groups present in the
 dyestuff compound is directly attached to a
 carbon atom of an aryl residue present in the
 dyestuff compound or each of the —NHY
 groups is attached to a carbon atom which
 forms part of an alkyl radical which is directly
 attached to an aryl residue present in the dye-
 stuff compound or is attached through a link-
 ing atom or group. As examples of such link-
 ing atoms or groups there may be mentioned

—O—, —S—, —NH—, —Nalkyl, —SO₂—,
 —SO₂NH—, —CONH—, and —SO₂N-alkyl.
 As examples of dyestuff compounds con-

taining at least one —NHY group, as herein-
 before defined, which may be used to obtain
 the dyestuff compounds containing at least
 one group of Formula III there may be men-
 tioned the compounds of the following classes
 without, however, limiting the classes to those
 specifically described.

1. Monoazo compounds of the formula: —



(IV)

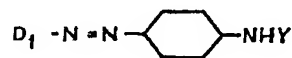
wherein D₁ represents a mono- or di-cyclic
 aryl radical which is free from azo groups and
 NHY groups, the —NHY group is preferably
 attached to the 6-, 7- or 8-position of the
 naphthalene nucleus, and which may contain
 a sulphonic acid group in the 5- or 6-position
 of the naphthalene nucleus.

D₁ may represent a radical of the naph-
 thalene or benzene series which is free from
 azo substituents, for example a stilbene, di-
 phenyl, benzthiazolylphenyl or diphenylamine
 radical. Also in this class are to be considered
 the related dyestuffs in which the NHY group,
 instead of being attached to the naphthalene
 nucleus, is attached to a benzoylamino or
 anilino group which is attached to the 6-, 7-
 or 8-position of the naphthalene nucleus.

Particularly valuable dyestuffs are obtained
 from those wherein D₁ represents a sulphon-
 ated phenyl or naphthyl radical, especially
 those which contain a —SO₃H group in ortho
 position to the azo link; the phenyl radical
 may be further substituted for example, by
 halogen atoms such as chlorine, alkyl radi-
 cals such as methyl, acylamino groups such as
 acetyl amino and alkoxy radicals such as
 methoxy.

2. Disazo compounds of formula IV,
 wherein D₁ stands for a radical of the azo-
 benzene, azonaphthalene or phenylazonaph-
 thalene series and the naphthalene nucleus is
 substituted by the NHY group, and optionally
 by sulphonic acid as in class 1.

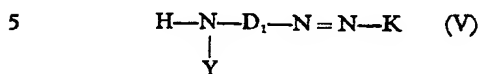
3. Monoazo compounds of the formula: —



wherein D₁ stands for an at most dicyclic aryl
 radical as described for class 1 and is pre-
 ferably a disulphonaphthyl or a stilbene radi-
 cal, and the benzene nucleus may contain
 further substituents such as halogen atoms, or

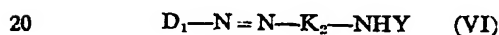
alkyl, alkoxy, carboxylic acid and acylamino groups.

4. Mono- or disazo compounds of the formula:—



wherein D_1 represents an arylene radical such as a radical of the azobenzene, azonaphthalene or phenylazonaphthalene series, or, preferably, an at most dicyclic arylene radical of the benzene or naphthalene series, and K represents the radical of a naphthol sulphononic acid or the radical of an enolisable ketomethylene compound (such as an acetoacetarylide or a 5-pyrazolone) having the OH group *o*- to the azo group. D_1 preferably represents a radical of the benzene series containing a sulphononic acid group.

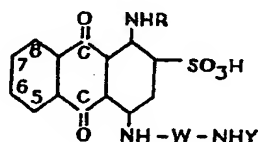
5. Mono- or disazo compounds of the formula:—



wherein D_1 represents a radical of the types defined for D_1 in classes 1 and 2 above and K_2 represents the radical of an enolisable ketomethylene compound (such as an acetoacetarylide or a 5-pyrazolone) having the —OH group in *o*-position to the azo group.

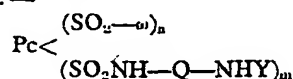
6. The metal complex, e.g. the copper, chromium and cobalt complex, compounds of those dyes of formula IV, V and VI (wherein D_1 , K and K_2 have all the respective meanings stated) which contain a metallisable (for example, a hydroxyl, lower alkoxy or carboxylic acid) group *ortho* to the azo group in D_1 .

7. Anthraquinone compounds of the formula:—



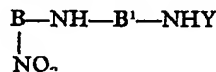
wherein the anthraquinone nucleus may contain an additional sulphononic acid group in the 5-, 6-, 7- or 8-position, R represents a hydrogen atom or a substituted or unsubstituted alkyl radical and W represents a bridging group which is preferably a divalent radical of the benzene series, for example phenylene, diphenylene, or 4,4'-divalent stilbene or azobenzene radicals. It is preferred that W should contain one sulphononic acid group for each benzene ring present.

8. Phthalocyanine compounds of the formula:—



wherein Pc represents the phthalocyanine nucleus preferably of copper phthalocyanine, ω represents a hydroxy and/or amino or substituted amino group, Q represents a bridging group, preferably an aliphatic, cycloaliphatic or aromatic bridging group, n and m each represent 1, 2 or 3 and may be the same or different provided that $n+m$ is not greater than 4.

9. Nitro dyestuffs of the formula:—



wherein B and B^1 represent monocyclic aryl nuclei, the nitro group in B being *ortho* to the NH group.

In class 1

6 - amino - 1 - hydroxy - 2 - (2¹ - sulphophenylazo)naphthalene - 3 - sulphononic acid,
6 - methylamino - 1 - hydroxy - 2 - (4¹ - acetylamino - 2¹ - sulphophenylazo)naphthalene - 3 - sulphononic acid,

8 - amino - 1 - hydroxy - 2 - (2¹ - sulphophenylazo)naphthalene - 3:6 - disulphonic acid,

8 - amino - 1 - hydroxy - 2 - (4¹ - chloro-2¹ - sulphophenylazo)naphthalene - 3:5 - disulphonic acid,

7 - amino - 2 - (2¹:5¹ - disulphophenylazo)-1 - hydroxynaphthalene - 3 - sulphononic acid,
7 - methylamino - 2 - (2¹ - sulphophenylazo)-1 - hydroxynaphthalene - 3 - sulphononic acid,

7 - methylamino - 2 - (4¹ - methoxy - 2¹ - sulphophenylazo) - 1 - hydroxynaphthalene - 3 - sulphononic acid,

8 - (3¹ - aminobenzoylamino) - 1 - hydroxy-2 - (2¹ - sulphophenylazo) - naphthalene - 3:6 - disulphonic acid,

8 - amino - 1 - hydroxy - 2:2¹ - azonaphthalene - 1¹:3:5¹:6 - tetrasulphonic acid,

8 - amino - 1 - hydroxy - 2:2¹ - azonaphthalene - 1¹:3:5¹ - trisulphonic acid,

6 - amino - 1 - hydroxy - 2:2¹ - azonaphthalene - 1¹:3:5¹ - trisulphonic acid,

6 - methylamino - 1 - hydroxy - 2:2¹ - azonaphthalene - 1¹:3:5¹ - trisulphonic acid,

7 - amino - 1 - hydroxy - 2:2¹ - azonaphthalene - 1¹:3 - disulphonic acid,

8 - amino - 1 - hydroxy - 2 - (4¹ - hydroxy-3¹ - carboxyphenylazo) - naphthalene - 3:6 - disulphonic acid,

6 - amino - 1 - hydroxy - 2 - (4¹ - hydroxy-3¹ - carboxyphenylazo) - naphthalene - 3:5 - disulphonic acid.

- In class 2*
- 8 - amino - 1 - hydroxy - 2 - [4¹ - (2¹¹ - sulphophenylazo) - 2¹ - methoxy - 5¹ - methylphenylazo]naphthalene - 3:6 - disulphonic acid, 65
- 5 8 - amino - 1 - hydroxy - 2 - [4¹ - (4¹¹ - methoxyphenylazo) - 2¹ - carboxyphenylazo]naphthalene - 3:6 - disulphonic acid, 10
- 10 8 - amino - 1 - hydroxy - 2 - [4 - (2¹¹ - hydroxy - 3¹¹:6¹¹ - disulpho - 1¹¹ - naphthylazo) - 2¹ - carboxyphenylazo]naphthalene - 3:6 - disulphonic acid, 70
- 15 4,4¹ - bis(8¹¹ - amino - 1¹¹ - hydroxy - 3¹¹:6¹¹ - disulpho - 2¹¹ - naphthylazo) - 3:3¹ - dimethoxydiphenyl, 75
- 6 - amino - 1 - hydroxy - 2 - [4¹ - (2¹¹ - sulphophenylazo) - 2¹ - methoxy - 5¹ - methylphenylazo]naphthalene - 3:5 - disulphonic acid,
- 20 *In class 3*
- 2 - (4¹ - amino - 2¹ - methylphenylazo)naphthalene - 4:8 - disulphonic acid, 80
- 2 - (4¹ - amino - 2¹ - acetylamino phenylazo) - naphthalene - 5:7 - disulphonic acid, 85
- 25 4 - nitro - 4¹ - (4¹¹ - methylaminophenylazo) - stilbene - 2:2¹ - disulphonic acid, 90
- 4 - nitro - 4¹ - (4¹¹ - amino - 2¹¹ - methyl - 5¹¹ - methoxyphenylazo) - stilbene - 2:2¹ - disulphonic acid,
- 30 4 - amino - 4¹ - (4¹¹ - methoxyphenylazo) - stilbene - 2:2¹ - disulphonic acid, 95
- 4 - amino - 2 - methylazobenzene - 2¹:5¹ - disulphonic acid,
- In class 4*
- 35 1 - (2¹:5¹ - dichloro - 4¹ - sulphophenyl) - 3 - methyl - 4 - (3¹¹ - amino - 4¹¹ - sulphophenylazo) - 5 - pyrazolone, 100
- 1 - (4¹ - sulphophenyl) - 3 - carboxy - 4 - (4¹¹ - amino - 3¹¹ - sulphophenylazo) - 5 - pyrazolone,
- 40 1 - (2¹ - methyl - 5¹ - sulphophenyl) - 3 - methyl - 4 - (4¹¹ - amino - 3¹¹ - sulphophenylazo) - 5 - pyrazolone, 105
- 1 - (2¹ - sulphophenyl) - 3 - methyl - 4 - (3¹¹ - amino - 4¹¹ - sulphophenylazo) - 5 - pyrazolone,
- 45 4 - amino - 4¹ - (3¹¹ - methyl - 1¹¹ - phenyl - 4¹¹ - pyrazol - 5¹¹ - onylazo) - stilbene - 2:2¹ - disulphonic acid, 110
- 50 4 - amino - 4¹ - (2¹¹ - hydroxy - 3¹¹:6¹¹ - disulpho - 1¹¹ - naphthylazo)stilbene - 2:2¹ - disulphonic acid, 115
- 8 - acetylamino - 1 - hydroxy - 2 - (3¹ - amino - 4¹ - sulphophenylazo)naphthalene - 3:6 - disulphonic acid,
- 55 7 - (3¹ - sulphophenylamino) - 1 - hydroxy - 2 - (4¹ - amino - 2¹ - carboxyphenylazo) - naphthalene - 3 - sulphonic acid, 120
- 8 - phenylamino - 1 - hydroxy - 2 - (4¹ - amino - 2¹ - sulphophenylazo)naphthalene - 3:6 - disulphonic acid,
- 60 6 - acetylamino - 1 hydroxy - 2 - (5¹ - amino - 2¹ - sulphophenylazo)naphthalene - 3 - sulphonic acid.
- In class 5*
- 1 - (3¹ - aminophenyl) 3 - methyl - 4 - (2¹:5¹ - disulphophenylazo) - 5 - pyrazolone, 65
- 10(3¹ - aminophenyl) - 3 - carboxy - 4 - (2¹ - carboxy - 4¹ - sulphophenylazo) - 5 - pyrazolone, 70
- 4 - amino - 4¹ - [3¹¹ - methyl - 4¹¹ - (2¹¹:5¹¹ - disulphophenylazo) - 1¹¹ - pyrazol - 5¹¹ - onyl]stilbene - 2:2¹ - disulphonic acid,
- 1 - (3¹ - aminophenyl) - 3 - carboxy - 4 - [4¹¹ - (2¹¹:5¹¹ - disulphophenylazo) - 2¹¹ - methoxy - 5¹¹ - methylphenylazo] - 5 - pyrazolone.
- In class 6*
- The copper complex of 8 - amino - 1 - hydroxy - 2 - (2¹ - hydroxy - 5¹ - sulphophenylazo)naphthalene - 3:6 - disulphonic acid, 80
- The copper complex of 6 - amino - 1 - hydroxy - 2 - (2¹ - hydroxy - 5¹ - sulphophenylazo)naphthalene - 3 - sulphonic acid, 85
- The copper complex of 6 - amino - 1 - hydroxy - 2 - (2¹ - hydroxy - 5¹ - sulphophenylazo)naphthalene - 3:5 - disulphonic acid, 90
- The copper complex of 8 - amino - 1 - hydroxy - 2 - (2¹ - hydroxy - 3¹ - chloro - 5¹ - sulphophenylazo)naphthalene - 3:6 - disulphonic acid, 95
- The copper complex of 6 - methylamino - 1 - hydroxy - 2 - (2¹ - carboxy - 5¹ - sulphophenylazo)naphthalene - 3 - sulphonic acid, 100
- The copper complex of 8 - amino - 1 - hydroxy - 2 - [4¹ - (2¹¹ - sulphophenylazo) - 2¹ - methoxy - 5¹ - methylphenylazo] - naphthalene - 3:6 - disulphonic acid, 105
- The copper complex of 6 - amino - 1 - hydroxy - 2 - [4¹ - (2¹¹:5¹¹ - disulphophenylazo) - 2¹ - methoxy - 5¹ - methylphenylazo] - naphthalene - 3:5 - disulphonic acid, 110
- The copper complex of 1 - (3¹ - amino - 4¹ - sulphophenyl) - 3 - methyl - 4 - [4¹¹ - (2¹¹:5¹¹ - disulphophenylazo) - 2¹¹ - methoxy - 5¹¹ - methylphenylazo] - 5 - pyrazolone, 115
- The copper complex of 7 - (4¹ - amino - 3¹ - sulphoanilino) - 1 - hydroxy - 2 - [4¹¹ - (2¹¹:5¹¹ - disulphophenylazo) - 2¹¹ - methoxy - 5¹¹ - methylphenylazo]naphthalene - 3 - sulphonic acid, 120
- The copper complex of 6 - (4¹ - amino - 3¹ - sulphoanilino) - 1 - hydroxy - 2 - (2¹¹ - carboxyphenylazo)naphthalene - 3 - sulphonic acid,
- The chromium complex of 7 - amino - 6¹ - nitro - 1:2¹ - dihydroxy - 2:1¹ - azo - naphthalene - 3:4 - disulphonic acid,

- The 1:2 - chromium complex of 6 - amino - 1 - hydroxy - 2 - (2¹ - carboxyphenylazo) - naphthalene - 3 - sulphonic acid, 838311, 838338, 838340, 838341, 838342, 838344, 838345, 843985, 846765, 846949, 847635, 849772, 852911, 869279, 870985, 872249, 874544, 876092, 876923, 882890, 883550, 887867 and 889833, in Belgian Specifications Nos. 563862, 570122, 571523, 571893, 571942, 573299, 573300, 573301, 578932 and 578933, and in United States Specification No. 2,258977. 65
- 5 The 1:2 - chromium complex of 8 - amino - 1 - hydroxy - 2 - (4¹ - nitro - 2¹ - hydroxyphenylazo) naphthalene - 3:6 - disulphonic acid, 70
- 10 The 1:2 - cobalt complex of 6 - (4¹ - amino - 3¹ - sulphoanilino) - 1 - hydroxy - 2 - (5¹¹ - chloro - 2¹¹ - hydroxyphenylazo) - naphthalene - 3 - sulphonic acid, 75
- 15 The 1:2 - chromium complex of 1 - (3¹ - amino - 4¹ - sulphophenyl) - 3 - methyl - 4 - (2¹¹ - hydroxy - 4¹¹ - sulpho - 1¹¹ - naphthylazo) - 5 - pyrazolone, 80
- 20 The 1:2 - chromium complex of 7 - (4¹ - sulphoanilino) - 1 - hydroxy - 2 - (4¹¹ - amino - 2¹¹ - carboxyphenylazo) naphthalene - 3 - sulphonic acid, 85
- 25 The 1:2 - chromium complex of 1 - (3¹ - aminophenyl) - 3 - methyl - 4 - (4¹¹ - nitro - 2¹¹ - carboxyphenylazo) - 5 - pyrazolone. 90
- In class 7*
- 25 1 - amino - 4 - (3¹ - amino - 4¹ - sulphoanilino) anthraquinone - 2 - sulphonic acid, 95
- 1 - amino - 4 - (4¹ - amino - 3¹ - sulphoanilino) anthraquinone - 2:5 - disulphonic acid, 100
- 30 1 - amino - 4 - [4¹ - (4¹¹ - amino - 3¹¹ - sulphophenyl) anilino] - anthraquinone - 2:5 - disulphonic acid, 105
- 1 - amino - 4 - [4¹ - (4¹¹ - amino - 2¹¹ - sulphophenylazo) anilino] - anthraquinone - 2:5 - disulphonic acid, 110
- 35 1 - amino - 4 - (4¹ - methylamino - 3¹ - sulphoanilino) anthraquinone - 2 - sulphonic acid, 115
- In class 8*
- 40 3 - (3¹ - amino - 4¹ - sulphophenyl) sulphamyl copper phthalocyanine - tri - 3 - sulphonic acid, 120
- Di - 4 - (3¹ - amino - 4¹ - sulphophenyl) - sulphamyl copper phthalocyanine - di - 4 - sulphonic acid, 125
- 45 3 - (3¹ - aminophenylsulphamyl) 3 - sulphamyl copper phthalocyanine - di - 3 - sulphonic acid.
- In class 9*
- 50 4 - amino - 4¹ - nitro - diphenylamino 3,4¹ - disulphonic acid. 125
- Specific examples of dyestuff compounds containing at least one group of Formula III which can be used in this process of the invention are described in British Specification Nos. 209723, 298494, 467815, 503609, 772030, 774925, 775308, 780591, 781930, 784221, 785120, 785222, 802935, 803473, 805562, 822047, 822948, 825377, 826405, 829042, 832400, 833396, 834304, 836248, 836647, 837035, 837124, 837953, 837985,

According to a further feature of the invention there is provided a modified process for the manufacture of the new dyestuffs which are azo dyestuffs containing at least one group of Formula I which comprises diazotising a primary amine, or the corresponding sulphamic acid, and coupling the diazo compound so obtained with a coupling component, the primary amine and/or the coupling component containing at least one group of Formula I.

This modified process of the invention may be conveniently brought about by adding sodium nitrite to a solution or suspension of the primary amine, which can be an aminoazo compound, (or the corresponding sulphamic acid) in a dilute aqueous solution of hydrochloric acid and adding the so-obtained solution or suspension of the diazo compound to a solution of the coupling component and filtering off the azo dyestuff which is precipitated. If desired sodium chloride can be added to ensure complete precipitation of all the azo dyestuff.

The primary amine, or the corresponding sulphamic acid, used in this modified process of the invention can be a member of any of the known series of diazotisable primary amines but preferably it is a primary amine of the benzene or naphthalene series which optionally contains an arylazo group. The coupling component used in this modified process of the invention can be a member of any of the known series of coupling components but preferably it is a coupling component of the acylacetarilide, 5-pyrazolone, phenol, naphthol or arylamine series.

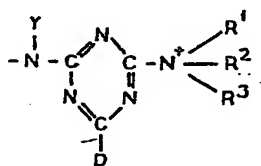
Those primary amines, or the corresponding sulphamic acid, and coupling components which contain at least one group of Formula I may themselves be obtained by treating the corresponding primary amine, or sulphamic acid, or coupling component containing at least one —AH group with a heterocyclic compound as hereinbefore defined which carries at least 2 halogen atoms or at least 1 halogen atom and 1 labile group and then with a tertiary amine as hereinbefore defined.

If desired the new dyestuffs, as hereinbefore defined, can be isolated from the medium in which they have been formed and/or subsequently dried in the presence of a buffering agent. As examples of buffering agents which can be used for this purpose there may be mentioned buffering agents derived from phos-

phates such as sodium dihydrogen phosphate and disodium hydrogen phosphate, citrates such as sodium citrate, borates and dialkylmetanilic acid such as sodium diethylmetanilate, which is preferably used in conjunction with sodium hydrogen sulphate.

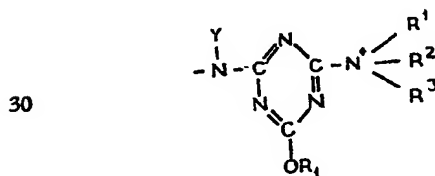
It is however preferred that the heterocyclic ring represented by Z which is present in the new dyestuffs only carries one group of Formula II.

One preferred class of the new dyestuffs of the invention are the water-soluble dyestuffs which contain at least one water-solubilising group which is preferably a sulphonic acid group, and which contain one or two groups of the formula:—

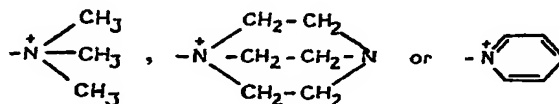


wherein R^1 , R^2 , R^3 and Y have the meanings stated above and D represents an amino or a substituted amino group, which is preferably a sulphonated phenylamino group, such as a 2-sulphoanilino, 3-sulphoanilino, 4-sulphoanilino or a 2:5- or 3:5-disulphoanilino group.

A second preferred class of the new dyestuffs of the invention are the water-soluble dyestuffs which contain at least one water-solubilising group, which is preferably a sulphonic acid group, and which contain one or two groups of the formula:—



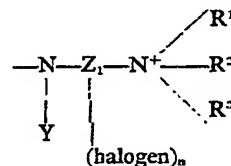
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The new dyestuffs, as hereinbefore defined, are valuable for colouring natural and artificial textile materials for example textile materials comprising cotton, viscose rayon, re-

wherein R^1 , R^2 , R^3 and Y have the meanings stated above and R_1 is an alkyl radical which is preferably a methyl radical.

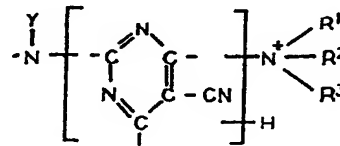
A third preferred class of the new dyestuffs of the invention are the water-soluble dyestuffs which contain at least one water-solubilising group, which is preferably a sulphonic acid group, and which contain one or two groups of the formula:—



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wherein R^1 , R^2 , R^3 and Y have the meanings stated above, Z_1 represents a pyrimidine radical, halogen represents a chlorine or a bromine atom and n represents 1 or 2.

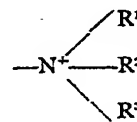
A fourth preferred class of the new dyestuffs of the invention are the water-soluble dyestuffs which contain at least one water-solubilising group, which is preferably a sulphonic acid group, and which contain one or two groups of the formula:—



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wherein R^1 , R^2 , R^3 and Y have the meanings stated above.

The



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group present in the new dyestuffs of the invention preferably represents a group of the formulae:—

generated cellulose, wool, silk, cellulose acetate, polyamides, polyacrylonitrile, modified polyacrylonitrile, and aromatic polyester fibres. For this purpose the dyestuffs can be applied

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to the textile materials by dyeing, padding or printing (using printing pastes containing the conventional thickening agents or oil-in-water emulsions or water-in-oil emulsions) processes, which are described and claimed in British Specification Nos. 32495/59 and 9641060 (Serial No. 927772) whereby the textile materials are coloured in bright shades possessing excellent fastness to light and to wet treatments such as washing.

The new dyestuffs which contain water-solubilising groups, for example sulphonic acid and carboxylic acid groups, which render them soluble in water are particularly valuable for colouring cellulose textile materials. For this purpose the dyestuffs are preferably applied to the cellulose textile material in conjunction with a treatment with an acid-binding agent, for example sodium carbonate, sodium metasilicate, trisodium phosphate or sodium hydroxide, which may be applied to the cellulose textile material before, during or after the application of the dyestuff. Alternatively when the dyed textile is to be subsequently heated or steamed a substance such as sodium bicarbonate or sodium trichloroacetate, which on heating or steaming liberates an acid-binding agent can be used.

For example the cellulose textile material can be coloured by treating the cellulose textile material with an aqueous solution or suspension of the acid-binding agent and then immersing the so-treated cellulose textile material in a dyebath comprising a solution of one or more of the new dyestuffs, as hereinbefore defined, at a temperature of between 0° and 100°C., removing the dyed cellulose textile material from the dyebath and if desired subjecting the dyed cellulose textile material to a treatment in a hot aqueous solution of soap.

If desired the cellulose textile material which has been treated with an aqueous solution or suspension of the acid-binding agent may be passed between rollers to remove excess aqueous solution or suspension of the acid-binding agent and/or dried before being treated with the aqueous solution of the said dyestuffs.

Alternatively the aqueous solution of the dyestuff may be applied by padding to the cellulose textile material which has been treated with the acid-binding agent and the cellulose textile material then passed through rollers and subsequently subjected to the action of heat or steam. Alternatively the cellulose textile material can be padded with an aqueous solution of one or more of the new dyestuffs, as hereinbefore defined, which also contains an acid-binding agent, drying the so-treated cellulose textile material at a suitable temperature, for example 70°C., and then subjecting the cellulose textile material to the action of heat or steam. Alternatively the cellulose textile material can be dyed by immersing it in a dye-

bath comprising an aqueous solution of one or more of the said dyestuffs which also contains an acid-binding agent, at a suitable temperature for example between 0° and 100°C., and thereafter removing the cellulose textile material from the dyebath, if desired subjecting it to a treatment in a hot aqueous solution of soap and finally drying the dyed cellulose textile material. Alternatively the aqueous solution of one or more of the said dyestuffs can be applied to the cellulose textile material by a dyeing or a padding method and the coloured cellulose textile material subsequently immersed in an aqueous solution or suspension of the acid-binding agent, preferably at a temperature between 50°C. and 100°C., or alternatively the coloured cellulose textile material may be padded with an aqueous solution or suspension of the acid-binding agent, the textile material dried and then subjected to the action of heat or steam. Alternatively the cellulose textile material can be dyed by immersing it in a dyebath comprising an aqueous solution of one or more of the said dyestuffs, preferably at a temperature between 20° and 100°C., and, after the textile material has absorbed some or all of the dyestuffs, adding an acid-binding agent and proceeding with the dyeing at the same or a different temperature.

The concentration of the acid-binding agent present in the aqueous solution of the dyestuffs is not critical but it is preferred to use between 0.1% and 10% of the acid-binding agent based on the total weight of the aqueous solution. If desired the aqueous solution or suspension of the acid-binding agent may also contain further substances, for example electrolytes such as sodium chloride and sodium sulphate.

The aqueous solution of one or more of the said dyestuffs may also contain substances which are known to assist the application of dyestuffs to textile materials, for example sodium chloride, sodium sulphate, urea, dispersing agents, surface-active agents, sodium alginate or an emulsion of an organic liquid, for example trichloroethylene in water.

Alternatively the cellulose textile materials can be printed with a printing paste containing one or more of the new dyestuffs of the invention.

This may be conveniently brought about by applying a printing paste containing one or more of the said dyestuffs, to a cellulose textile material which has been impregnated with an acid-binding agent thereafter subjecting the printed cellulose textile material to the action of heat or steam. Alternatively a printing paste containing one or more of the said dyestuffs and containing an acid-binding agent can be applied to the cellulose textile material and the printed cellulose textile material subsequently subjected to the action of heat or steam. Alternatively a printing

- paste containing one or more of the said dyestuffs can be applied to the cellulose textile material which is subsequently immersed in a hot aqueous solution or suspension of the acid-binding agent or alternatively the printed textile material is impregnated with an aqueous solution or suspension of the acid-binding agent and subsequently subjected to the action of heat or steam.
- After applying the printing paste to the cellulose textile material the printed textile material may, if desired, be dried, for example at a temperature between 20° and 100°C. before the printed textile material is subjected to the action of heat or steam.
- The cellulose textile material may be printed with the printing paste by any of the commonly known methods of applying printing pastes to textile materials, for example by means of roller printing, screen printing, block printing, spray printing or stencil printing. The printing pastes may also contain the commonly used adjuvants, for example urea, thickening agents, for example methyl cellulose, starch, locust bean gum, sodium alginate, water-in-oil emulsions, oil-in-water emulsions, surface-active agents, sodium *m*-nitrobenzene sulphonate, and organic liquids, for example ethanol.
- At the conclusion of the dyeing and/or printing processes it is preferred to subject the so-coloured cellulose textile materials to a "soaping" treatment, which may be carried out by immersing the coloured cellulose textile materials for a short time, for example 15 minutes, in a hot aqueous solution of soap and/or detergent, and subsequently rinsing the coloured cellulose textile material in water before drying it.
- Those new dyestuffs which do not contain water-solubilising groups for example sulphonic acid, carboxylic acid, sulphonamide and acylsulphonamide groups are, in general, applied to textile materials in the form of an aqueous dispersion which may be obtained by gravel milling the dyestuff with water in the presence of a dispersing agent, for example the sodium salt of sulphonated naphthalene formaldehyde condensation products, sulphosuccinic acid esters, Turkey Red Oil, alkyl phenol/ethylene oxide condensation products, soap and similar surface-active materials with or without protective colloids such as dextrin, British gum and water-soluble proteins. If desired the aqueous paste of the dyestuff so obtained may be dried to form a redispersible powder which may be converted to a non-dusting powder by any of the processes known for forming non-dusting powders.
- The new dyestuffs, as hereinbefore defined, can be applied to nitrogen-containing textile materials such as wool and polyamide textile materials, from a mildly alkaline, neutral or acid dyebath. The dyeing process can be carried out at a constant or substantially constant pH, that is to say the pH of the dyebath remains constant or substantially constant during the dyeing process, or if desired the pH of the dyebath can be altered at any stage of the dyeing process by the addition of acids or acid salts or alkalis or alkaline salts. For example dyeing may be started at a dyebath pH of about 3.5 to 5.5 and raised during the dyeing process to about 6.5 to 7.5 or higher if desired. The dyebath may also contain substances which are commonly used in the dyeing of nitrogen-containing textile materials. As examples of such substances there may be mentioned ammonium acetate, sodium sulphate, ethyl tartrate, non-ionic dispersing agents such as condensates of ethylene oxide with amines, fatty alcohols or phenols, surface-active cationic agents such as quaternary ammonium salts for example cetyl trimethylammonium bromide and cetyl pyridinium bromide and organic liquids such as *n*-butanol and benzyl alcohol.
- Alternatively the new dyestuffs can be applied to textile materials, which are preferably cellulose textile materials, in conjunction with a treatment with a resin-forming composition and an acid-catalyst whereby the textile material is simultaneously coloured and rendered resistant to creasing. This colouring process may be conveniently carried out by padding or printing the textile material with an aqueous solution containing (a) a new dyestuff, as hereinbefore defined, (b) a resin-forming composition and (c) an acid-catalyst, optionally drying the treated textile material, and subsequently heating the textile material at a temperature above 100°C., preferably at a temperature between 130° and 170°C.
- As examples of resin-forming compositions there may be mentioned epoxy resins, polyisocyanates, condensates of formaldehyde with cresols or with acrolein, and, in particular mixtures comprising the methylol derivatives or lower alkyl ethers of methylol derivatives of monomeric or polymeric compounds containing a plurality of amino or mono substituted amino groups said compounds being known from the art or used in practice for the formation of resins by condensation with formaldehyde. Such compounds include, for example, monomeric nitrogen compounds such as urea, thiourea, substituted ureas and thioureas, dicyandiamide, dicyandiamidine, biguanides, amides, carbamates, allophanates and heterocyclic compounds such as aminotriazines, urons, ureins, ureides, imidazolidones, triazones and hydantoins, or mixtures of such compounds, and polymeric amides made by the reaction of dibasic acids with diamines. The lower alkyl ethers of the methylol derivatives of these compounds include for example the methyl, ethyl, propyl and butyl ethers.
- The quantity of the resin-forming composition which is at present in the aqueous solu-

tion used in this colouring process usually amounts to between 3% and 30% by weight of the aqueous solution and is preferably between 5% and 20% by weight of the aqueous solution.

As examples of acid-catalysts there may be mentioned salts from weak bases and mineral acids such as zinc chloride, ammonium sulphate, ammonium nitrate, ammonium chloride and magnesium chloride and mineral acid salts of organic amines, which are preferably primary or secondary organic amines which contain at least one alkyl chain carrying at least one hydroxy group. As specific examples of such primary or secondary amines containing one or two hydroxyalkyl groups there may be mentioned β -hydroxyethylamine, N-methyl-N-(β -hydroxyethyl)-amine, N-ethyl-N-(β -hydroxyethyl)amine, γ -hydroxypropylamine, β -hydroxypropylamine, β -, γ - or δ -hydroxy-*n*-butylamine, N:N-di(β -hydroxyethyl)amine, N:N-di(β -hydroxypropyl)amine, N-(β -hydroxyethyl)aniline or -benzylamine, β : γ -dihydroxypropylamine, N-methylglucamine, (also known as N - methyl - N-pentahydroxy - *n* - hexylamine), N - ethylglucamine, N - (β - hydroxyethyl) - glucamine, N - methyl - N - (β : γ - dihydroxypropyl) - amine and 2 - amino - 1:2:3 - propanetriol.

The quantity of the acid-catalyst present in the aqueous solution usually amounts to between 0.1% and 5%, by weight of the aqueous solution and is preferably between 0.5% and 2.0% by weight of the aqueous solution.

The invention is illustrated but not limited by the following Examples in which the parts and percentages are by weight:—

EXAMPLE 1.

A mixture of 16 parts of 1:4 - diazabicyclo - (2:2:2) - octane, 77.4 parts of the trisodium salt of 1 - (4¹¹ - chloro - 6¹¹ - anilino - 1¹¹:3¹¹:5¹¹ - triazin - 2¹¹ - ylaminio - 7 - (2¹ - sulphophenylazo) - 8 - naphthol - 3:6 - disulphonic acid (which may be obtained as described in Example 2 of British Specification No. 834304) and 2000 parts of water is stirred for 2 hours at a temperature between 20°C. and 22°C. 600 parts of sodium chloride are then added, and the mixture stirred for

2 hours and the mixture is then filtered. The filtrate so obtained is kept for 17 hours and the dyestuff which separates out is filtered off and dried at a temperature between 20° and 25°C. On analysis the dyestuff is found to contain 3 sulphur atoms, 9 nitrogen atoms and no organically bound chlorine atoms for each molecule of dyestuff.

When applied to cellulose textile materials in conjunction with a treatment with an acid-binding agent the dyestuff yields red shades possessing excellent fastness to washing.

EXAMPLE 2.

5 parts of a 40% aqueous solution of trimethylamine are added with stirring to a solution of 10 parts of the trisodium salt of 1 - (4¹¹ - chloro - 6¹¹ - anilino - 1¹¹:3¹¹:5¹¹ - triazin - 2¹¹ - ylaminio - 7 - (2¹ - sulphophenylazo) - 8 - naphthol - 3:6 - disulphonic acid in 50 parts of water and the mixture so obtained is stirred for 1 hour at a temperature of 25°C. The mixture so obtained is then poured into 500 parts of acetone and the dyestuff which is precipitated is filtered off and dried.

The dyestuff so obtained, which contains no organically bound chlorine atoms, when applied to cellulose textile materials in conjunction with an acid-binding agent yields red shades possessing excellent fastness to washing.

The following Table gives further Examples of the new dyestuffs of the invention which are obtained when the 5 parts of a 40% aqueous solution of trimethylamine used in Example 2 are replaced by equivalent amounts of the amines listed in the second column of the Table and/or the 10 parts of the trisodium salt of the azo compound used in Example 2 are replaced by equivalent amounts of the sodium salts of the dyestuff compounds which are obtained by condensing the amino compounds listed in the third column of the Table with the triazines listed in the fourth column of the Table, the mixture being stirred at 25°C. for the times stated in the fifth column of the Table. The sixth column of the Table indicates the shades obtained when the dyestuffs are applied to cellulose textile materials in conjunction with a treatment with an acid-binding agent.

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Example	Amine	Amino Compound	Triazine	Time	Shade
3	dimethylethylamine	1-amino-7-(2'-sulphophenylazo)-8-naphthol-3:6-disulphonic acid	2:4-dichloro-6-anilino-1:3:5-triazine	1½ hours	Red
4	dimethyl- <i>n</i> -propylamine	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-
5	dimethyl- <i>n</i> -butylamine	-do-	-do-	45 minutes	-do-
6	N,N'-dimethylpiperazine	-do-	-do-	16 hours	-do-
7	1:3-bis(dimethylamino)- <i>n</i> -butane	-do-	-do-	2 hours	-do-
8	dimethylbenzylamino	-do-	-do-	16 hours	-do-
9	N-methylpyrrolidine	-do-	-do-	15 minutes	-do-
10	N-methylpiperidine	-do-	-do-	3 hours	-do-
11	pyrrolizidine	-do-	-do-	30 minutes	-do-
12	dimethylallylamine	-do-	-do-	1 hour	-do-
13	1:4-diazabicyclo-(2:2:2)-octane	1-amino-4-(4'-amino-3'-sulpho-anilino)anthraquinone-2-sulphonic acid	2:4-dichloro-6-(3'-sulphoanilino)-1:3:5-triazine	15 minutes	Blue
14	trimethylamine	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-
15	N-methylpyrrolidine	-do-	-do-	30 minutes	-do-
16	dimethylethylamine	1-amino-4-(4'-amino-3'-sulpho-anilino)anthraquinone-2-sulphonic acid	2:4-dichloro-6-(3'-sulphoanilino)-1:3:5-triazine	1 hour	Blue
17	dimethyl- <i>n</i> -propylamine	-do-	-do-	1½ hours	-do-

Example	Amine	Amino Compound	Triazine	Time	Shade
18	1:4-diazabicyclo-(2:2:2)-octane	2-ureido-6-(5'-amino-2'-sulphophenylazo)-5-naphthol-2-sulphonic acid	2:4-dichloro-6-(2'-sulphoamino)-1:3:5-triazine	1½ hours	Orange
19	trimethylamine	-do-	-do-	30 minutes	-do-
20	N-methylpyrrolidine	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-
21	dimethylethylamine	-do-	-do-	1½ hours	-do-
22	dimethyl-n-propylamine	-do-	-do-	2 hours	-do-
23	1:4-diazabicyclo-(2:2:2)-octane	2-(4'-amino-2'-acetylaminophenyl-azo)naphthalene-4:8-disulphonic acid	2:4-dichloro-6-amino-1:3:5-triazine	15 minutes	Yellow
24	trimethylamine	-do-	-do-	30 minutes	-do-
25	N-methylpyrrolidine	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-
26	dimethylethylamine	-do-	-do-	1 hour	-do-
27	dimethyl-n-propylamine	-do-	-do-	40 minutes	-do-
28	dimethyl-n-butylamine	-do-	-do-	2 hours	-do-

EXAMPLE 29.

10 parts of a 40% aqueous solution of trimethylamine are added to a mixture of 20 parts of the disodium salt of 2 - (4¹ - chloro-6¹ - methoxy - 1¹:3¹:5¹ - triazin - 2¹ - yl-N - methylamino) - 6 - (4¹¹ - methoxy - 2¹¹ - sulphophenylazo) - 5 - naphthol - 7 - sulphonic acid in 400 parts of water, and the resulting mixture is then stirred for 5 minutes at 25°C. 1000 parts of acetone are added and the precipitated dyestuff is filtered off and dried.

When applied to cellulose textile materials in conjunction with a treatment with an acid-binding agent the dyestuff yields scarlet shades possessing excellent fastness to wet treatments.

The following Table gives further Ex-

amples of the new dyestuffs of the invention which are obtained when the 20 parts of the disodium salt of the azo compound used in Example 29 are replaced by equivalent amounts of the sodium salts of the dyestuff compounds which are obtained by condensing the amino compounds listed in the second column of the Table with the heterocyclic compounds listed in the third column of the Table, the condensation between the dyestuff compounds and the trimethylamine being carried out for the times listed in the fourth column of the Table. The fifth column of the Table indicates the shades obtained when the dyestuffs are applied to cellulose textile materials in conjunction with a treatment with an acid-binding agent.

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Example	Amino Compound	Heterocyclic Compound	Time of Reaction	Shade
30	Copper complex of 1-amino-7-(2'-hydroxy-3'-chloro-5'-sulphophenylazo)-8-naphthol-3:6-disulphonic acid	2:4-dichloro-6-(<i>m</i> -sulphoanilino)-1:3:5-triazine	5 minutes	Purple
31	Copper complex of 2-amino-6-(2'-hydroxy-5'-sulphophenylazo)-5-naphthol-1:7-disulphonic acid	-do-	20 minutes	Rubine
32	Copper complex of 2-amino-6-(2'-hydroxy-5'-sulphophenylazo)-5-naphthol-7-sulphonic acid	-do-	10 minutes	-do-
33	1-(2':5'-dichloro-4'-sulphophenyl)-3-methyl-4-(5''-amino-2''-sulphophenylazo)-5-pyrazolone	-do-	-do-	Yellow
34	-do-	2:4-dichloro-6-(<i>p</i> -sulphoanilino)-1:3:5-triazine	-do-	-do-
35	1-benzoylamino-7-(5''-amino-2''-sulphophenylazo)-8-naphthol-3:6-disulphonic acid	-do-	-do-	Red
36	1:2-Chromium complex of 2-amino-6-(7'-nitro-4'-sulpho-2'-hydroxynaphth-1'-ylazo)-5-naphthol-7-sulphonic acid	2:4-dichloro-6-amino-1:3:5-triazine	20 minutes	Blue-grey
37	1:2-Cobalt complex of 2-amino-6-(7'-nitro-4'-sulpho-2'-hydroxynaphth-1'-ylazo)-5-naphthol-7-sulphonic acid	-do-	-do-	Brown-grey
38	1-amino-7-(2'-sulphophenylazo)-8-naphthol-3:6-disulphonic acid	-do-	10 minutes	Red
39	-do-	2:4-dichloro-6-methoxy-1:3:5-triazine	-do-	-do-
40	1-amino-7-(2'-sulphophenylazo)-8-naphthol-3:6-disulphonic acid	2:4-dibromo-6-methoxy-1:3:5-triazine	10 minutes	Red
41	1-amino-4-[4'-(4''-sulphophenylazo)-2'-sulphophenylazo]-naphthalene-6-sulphonic acid	2:4-dichloro-6-amino-1:3:5-triazine	-do-	Orange-brown

Example	Amino Compound	Heterocyclic Compound	Time of Reaction	Shade
42	1-amino-7-(2'-sulphophenylazo)-8-naphthol-3:6-disulphonic acid	2:4:6-trichloropyrimidine	10 minutes	Red
43	-do-	2:4:5:6-tetrachloropyrimidine	-do-	-do-
44	-do-	2:4:6-trichloro-5-methylpyrimidine	-do-	-do-
45	1-amino-7-(1'-sulphonaphth-2'-ylazo)-8-naphthol-3:6-disulphonic acid	2:4-dichloro-6-amino-1:3:5-triazine	-do-	Bluish-red
46	-do-	2:4-dichloro-6-(<i>n</i> -sulphoamino)-1:3:5-triazine	15 minutes	-do-
47	-do-	2:4-dichloro-6-methoxy-1:3:5-triazine	4 minutes	-do-
48	-do-	2:4-dichloro-6-phenoxy-1:3:5-triazine	10 minutes	-do-
49	1-amino-7-(1'-sulphonaphth-2'-ylazo)-8-naphthol-3:6-disulphonic acid	2:4:6-trichloropyrimidine	10 minutes	Bluish-red
50	Copper complex of 1-amino-7-(2'-hydroxy-3'-chloro-5'-sulphophenylazo)-8-naphthol-3:6-disulphonic acid	2:4-dichloro-6-methoxy-1:3:5-triazine	4 minutes	Purple
51	-do-	2:4:6-tribromopyrimidine	10 minutes	-do-
52	-do-	5-carbomethoxy-2:4-dichloropyrimidine	-do-	-do-
53	-do-	5-cyano-2:4-dichloropyrimidine	-do-	-do-

Example	Amino Compound	Heterocyclic Compound	Time of Reaction		Shade
			10 minutes	Yellow	
54	3-amino-4'-acetyl-2'-nitrodiphenylamine-4-sulphonic acid	2:4-dichloro-6-methoxy-1:3:5-triazine	-do-	-do-	Yellow
55	1-amino-4-(4'-aminoanilino)anthraquinone-2:3:5-trisulphonic acid	-do-	-do-	-do-	Blue
56	-do-	2:4:6-trichloropyrimidine	-do-	-do-	-do-
57	-do-	2:4-dichloro-6-(<i>m</i> -sulphoanilino)-1:3:5-triazine	-do-	-do-	-do-
58	1-amino-4-(3'-aminoanilino)anthraquinone-2:4'-disulphonic acid	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-
59	-do-	2:4:5:6-tetrachloropyrimidine	-do-	-do-	-do-
60	Mixture of 1-amino-4-[4'-(4''-aminophenylazo)anilino]-anthraquinone-2:2'',5', and -2:2'',8-trisulphonic acids	2:4-dichloro-6-methoxy-1:3:5-triazine	-do-	-do-	Olive-green
61	Mixture of 1-amino-4-[4'-(β-(4''-aminophenyl)vinyl) anilino]-anthraquinone-2:2'',3',5', and -2:2'',3',8-tetrakisulphonic acids	-do-	-do-	-do-	green

EXAMPLE 62.

5 parts of a 40% aqueous solution of tri-methylamine are added to a solution of 12.6 parts of the trisodium salt of 2-(p-sulpho-anilino)-6-[4¹-(4¹¹-chloro-6¹¹-methoxy-1¹¹:3¹¹:5¹¹-triazin-2¹¹-yl-amino)-2¹-sulphophenylazo]-5-naphthol-7-sulphonic acid in 200 parts of water and the resulting mixture is stirred for 30 minutes at 20°C. 20 parts of sodium chloride are then added and the precipitated dyestuff is filtered off and dried. When applied to

cellulose textile materials in conjunction with a treatment with an acid-binding agent the dyestuff yields reddish-brown shades possessing excellent fastness to wet treatments such as washing.

The following Table gives further Examples of new dyestuffs of the invention which are obtained when the 12.6 parts of the trisodium salt of the azo compound used in Example 62 are replaced by equivalent amounts of the sodium salts of the dyestuff compounds which are obtained by condensing the amino

compounds listed in the second column of the Table with the heterocyclic compounds listed in the third column of the Table, the reaction between the trimethylamine and the dyestuff compounds being carried out for the times stated in the fourth column of the Table. The fifth column of the Table indicates the shades obtained when the dyestuffs are applied to cellulose textile materials in conjunction with a treatment with an acid-binding agent.

Example	Amino Compound	Heterocyclic Compound	Time of Reaction	Shade
63	4-amino-4 ¹ -(sulphon-N:N-dimethylamido)-2-nitrodiphenylamino-2-sulphonic acid	2:4-dichloro-6-amino-1:3:5-triazine	15 minutes	Yellow
64	1-amino-7-(2 ¹ -sulphophenylazo)-8-naphthol-3:6-disulphonic acid	2:4-dibromo-6-anilino-1:3:5-triazine	10 minutes	Red
65	-do-	2:4-dichloro-1:3:5-triazine	-do-	-do-
66	-do-	2:4-dichloro-6-phenyl-1:3:5-triazine	-do-	-do-
67	-do-	2:4-dichloro-6-methyl-1:3:5-triazine	-do-	-do-
68	-do-	2:4:5:6-tetrachloropyrimidine	-do-	-do-
69	1-amino-4-(4 ¹ -aminoanilino)anthraquinone-2:3 ¹ -5-trisulphonic acid	-do-	-do-	Blue
70	-do-	2:4-dichloro-1:3:5-triazine	-do-	-do-

The following Table gives further Examples of the new dyestuffs of the invention which are obtained when the 12.6 parts of the tri-sodium salt of the azo compound used in Example 62 are replaced by equivalent amounts of the sodium salts of the dyestuff compounds which are obtained by condensing

1 - amino - 7 - (2' - sulphophenylazo) - 8 - naphthol - 3:6 - disulphonic acid with the heterocyclic compounds listed in the second column of the Table and subsequently condensing with the sulphur compounds listed in the third column of the Table, the reaction between the trimethylamine and the

dyestuff compounds being carried out for the times stated in the fourth column of the Table. The fifth column of the Table indicates the shades obtained when the dyestuffs are applied to cellulose textile materials in conjunction with a treatment with an acid-binding agent.

Example	Heterocyclic Compound	Sulphur Compound	Reaction Time	Shade
71	2:4-dichloro-6-anilino-1:3:5-triazine	sodium diethyldithiocarbamate	30 minutes	Red
72	-do-	sodium salt of 2-mercaptobenzthiazole	-do-	-do-
73	2:4-dichloro-6-(<i>m</i> -sulphoanilino)1:3:5-triazine	-do-	-do-	-do-
74	2:4-dichloro-6-anilino-1:3:5-triazine	potassium thiocyanate	-do-	-do-
75	-do-	sodium phenol-4-sulphonate	-do-	-do-
76	-do-	sodium-1-naphthol-4-sulphonate	-do-	-do-
77	-do-	sodium sulphite	1 hour	-do-

The following Table gives further Examples of the new dyestuffs of the invention which are obtained when 10 parts of the tri-sodium salt of the azo compound used in Example 2 are replaced by equivalent amounts of the sodium salts of the azo compounds

which are obtained by condensing 1 molecular proportion of the aminoazo compounds listed in the second column of the Table with 1 molecular proportion of cyanuric chloride and subsequently condensing 2 molecular proportions of the resulting compounds with 1 mole-

cular proportion of the diamines listed in the third column of the Table. The fourth column of the Table indicates the shades obtained when the dyestuffs are applied to cellulose textile materials in conjunction with a treatment with an acid-binding agent.

Example	Aminoazo Compound	Diamine	Shade
78	1-amino-7-(2-sulphophenylazo)-8-naphthol-3:6-disulphonic acid	<i>p</i> -phenylenediamine	Red
79	-do-	4:4'-diaminostilbene-2:2'-disulphonic acid	-do-
80	1-(2':5'-dichloro-4'-sulphophenyl)-3-methyl-4-(5''-amino-2''-sulphophenylazo)-5-pyrazolone	-do-	Yellow
81	1-amino-7-(1'-sulphonaphth-2'-ylazo)-8-naphthol-3:6-disulphonic acid	-do-	Bluish-red
82	-do-	<i>p</i> -phenylenediamine	-do-

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EXAMPLE 83.

45 parts of 2-hydroxy-5-methyl-4'-[4''-chloro-6''-di(β-hydroxyethyl)-amino-1'';3'';5''-triazin-2''-ylamino]-azobenzene are stirred with 500 parts of acetone at a temperature of 25°C. and trimethyl-

amine is then passed into the resulting solution for 30 minutes. The mixture is then stirred for 3 hours at 25°C. and the precipitated dyestuff is filtered off and dried.

On analysis the dyestuff is found to contain 1 ionically bound chlorine atom but no organically bound chlorine atoms.

When applied to cellulose, cellulose acetate, polyamide or modified polyacrylonitrile textile materials in conjunction with a treatment with an acid-binding agent the dyestuff yields greenish-yellow shades possessing excellent fastness to washing.

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EXAMPLE 84.

5 parts of 1:4 - diazabicyclo - (2:2:2)-octane are added to a solution of 30 parts of 2 - hydroxy - 5 - methyl - 4¹ - [4¹¹ - chloro - 6¹¹ - di(β - hydroxyethyl)amino - 1¹¹:3¹¹:5¹¹ - triazin - 2¹¹ - ylaminol]azobenzene in 500 parts of acetone and the resulting mixture is stirred for 30 minutes at 25°C. The precipitated dyestuff is then filtered off and dried.

When applied to cellulose or modified polyacrylonitrile textile materials in conjunction with a treatment with an acid-binding agent the dyestuff yields greenish-yellow shades which possess excellent fastness to wet treatments.

EXAMPLE 85.

In place of the 45 parts of the azo compound used in Example 83 there are used 25 parts of 2 - hydroxy - 5 - methyl - 4¹ - [4¹¹ - chloro - 6¹¹ - amino - 1¹¹:3¹¹:5¹¹ - triazin - 2¹¹ - ylaminol]azobenzene when a similar dyestuff is obtained.

EXAMPLE 86.

A solution of 18.2 parts of the disodium salt of 1 - amino - 8 - naphthol - 3:6 - disulphonic acid in 100 parts of water is added to a suspension of 8.3 parts of 2:4 - dichloro - 6 - amino - 1:3:5 - triazine in a mixture of 50 parts of acetone, 100 parts of water and 100 parts of ice, and the resulting mixture is then stirred for 2 hours at 35°C., the pH of the mixture being maintained at 7 by the addition of a 10% aqueous solution of sodium carbonate. 20 parts of a 40% aqueous solution of trimethylamine are then added and the mixture is stirred for 10 minutes at 20°C. Acetic acid is added until the pH of the mixture is 7, the mixture is cooled to 0°C. and an aqueous suspension of diazotised orthanilic acid (which is obtained by diazotising 9.75 parts of orthanilic acid by known methods) is then added, the pH of the mixture being maintained at 7 by the simultaneous addition of sodium carbonate. The mixture is then stirred for 1 hour at 5°C., 2000 parts of acetone are added and the precipitated dyestuff, which is identical with the dyestuff of Example 38, is filtered off and dried.

EXAMPLE 87.

A solution of 2.3 parts of sodium 1:4-diaminobenzene 2-sulphonate in 10 parts of water is added to a suspension of 1.7 parts of 2:4 - dichloro - 6 - amino - 1:3:5 - triazine in a mixture of 10 parts of acetone, 25 parts of water and 15 parts of ice, and the resulting mixture is then stirred for 2 hours at a temperature of 35°C., the pH of the mixture being maintained at 7 by the addition of a 10% aqueous solution of sodium carbonate. 2 parts of a 40% aqueous solution of trimethylamine are then added and the mixture is stirred for 10 minutes at 20°C. Acetic acid is then added until the pH of the mixture is 7, the mixture is cooled to 0°C. and 2.5

parts of a concentrated aqueous solution of hydrochloric acid and a solution of 0.7 part of sodium nitrate in 10 parts of water are then added. The mixture is stirred for 5 minutes at 0°C. and sodium bicarbonate is then added until the pH of the mixture is 7. The resulting diazo solution is added to a solution of 3.75 parts of the disodium salt of 2 - naphthol - 3:6 - disulphonic acid in 50 parts of water at a temperature of 2°C. and the mixture is stirred for 1 hour at this temperature. 40 parts of sodium chloride are then added and the precipitated dyestuff is filtered off, washed with acetone and dried.

When applied to cellulose textile materials in conjunction with a treatment with an acid-binding agent the dyestuff yields red shades possessing excellent fastness to wet treatments.

EXAMPLE 88.

In place of the 20 parts of the sodium salt of the azo compound used in Example 29 there are used 20 parts of the pentasodium salt of the azo compound obtained by coupling 1 molecular proportion of 1 - amino - 7 - (2¹-sulphophenylazo) - 8 - naphthol - 3:6 - disulphonic acid with 1 molecular proportion of cyanuric chloride and subsequently condensing with 1 molecular proportion of the 1:2-chromium complex of 2 - amino - 6 - (7¹-nitro - 4¹ - sulpho - 2¹ - hydroxynaph - 1¹-ylazo) - 5 - naphthol - 7 - sulphonic acid whereby a dyestuff is obtained which, when applied to cellulose textile materials in conjunction with a treatment with an acid-binding agent, yields purple shades possessing excellent fastness to wet treatments.

EXAMPLE 89.

21.9 parts of copper phthalocyanine - 3 - sulphon - N - (3¹ - aminophenyl)amide sulphon - N - β - sulphoethylamide sulphonc acid (which may be obtained as described below) are suspended in 400 parts of water and a 2N aqueous solution of sodium hydroxide is added until a clear solution is obtained and the pH of the solution is 7. The solution is cooled to between 0° and 5°C. and a solution of 3.88 parts of cyanuric chloride in 20 parts of acetone is then added. The mixture is stirred for 30 minutes at a temperature between 0° and 5°C. whilst maintaining the pH of the mixture between 6.5 and 7 by the addition of a 2N aqueous solution of sodium carbonate. A solution of 4.0 parts of the sodium salt of metanilic acid in 50 parts of water is then added and the mixture is slowly heated to a temperature of 40°C. and maintained at this temperature for 2 hours, whilst maintaining the pH of the mixture between 6.5 and 7.0 by the addition of a 2N aqueous solution of sodium carbonate. The solution is cooled to 25°C., 12 parts of a 40% aqueous solution of trimethylamine are added and the mixture is stirred for 5 minutes at 25°C. 150 parts of sodium chloride are then

added and the precipitated dyestuff is filtered off and dried.

When applied to cellulose textile materials by a printing process the dyestuff yields bright greenish-blue prints possessing excellent fastness to wet treatments.

The copper phthalocyanine - 3 - sulphon - N - (3¹ - aminophenyl) - amide sulphon - N - β - sulphoethylamide sulphononic acid used in the above Example may be obtained as follows:—

115.2 parts of copper phthalocyanine are slowly added with stirring to 540 parts of chlorosulphonic acid and the mixture is then stirred for 3 hours at a temperature between 140°C. to 145°C. The mixture is cooled to 80°C., 100 parts of thionyl chloride are added and the mixture is then stirred for 2 hours at a temperature of 85°C. The mixture is cooled to 20°C., poured on to ice and the precipitated phthalocyanine sulphonchloride is filtered off and washed with 1000 parts of a 1% aqueous solution of hydrochloric acid which has been cooled to 0°C.

The solid sulphonchloride so obtained is stirred with 1000 parts of water and 600 parts of ice and 30 parts of *m*-aminoacetanilide are then added. The pH of the resultant mixture is adjusted to 8 by the addition of a 2N aqueous solution of taurine(β-sulphoethylamine) and the temperature of the mixture is then raised to 50°C. during 1 hour, the pH of the mixture being maintained at 8 by further additions of a 2N aqueous solution of taurine. The mixture is then stirred at a temperature of 50°C. until no further additions of the taurine solution are required to maintain the pH at 8. 500 parts of a concentrated aqueous solution of hydrochloric acid are then added and the mixture is stirred for 4 hours at a temperature of 90°C. The mixture is then cooled to 20°C. and the precipitated solid is filtered off, washed with a 1% aqueous solution of hydrochloric acid and dried.

EXAMPLE 90.

In place of 21.9 parts of copper phthalocyanine - 3 - sulphon - N - (3¹ - aminophenyl)amide sulphon - N - β - sulphoethylamide sulphononic acid used in Example 89 there are used 21.9 parts of copper phthalocyanine - 3 - sulphon - N - (4¹ - aminophenyl)amide sulphon - N - β - sulphoethylamide sulphononic acid when a dyestuff having similar properties is obtained.

The copper phthalocyanine - 3 - sulphon - N - (4¹ - aminophenyl)amide sulphon - N - β - sulphoethylamide sulphononic acid used in the above Example may be obtained by the method described in Example 89 for the preparation of the isomeric compound except that the 30 parts of *m*-aminoacetanilide are replaced by 30 parts of *p*-aminoacetanilide.

EXAMPLE 91.

In place of the 21.9 parts of copper phthalocyanine - 3 - sulphon - N - (3¹ - aminophenyl)amide sulphon - N - β - sulpho-

ethylamide sulphononic acid used in Example 89 there are used 19.7 parts of copper phthalocyanine - 4 - sulphon - N - (3¹ - aminophenyl)amide sulphonamide sulphononic acid when a similar dyestuff is obtained.

The copper phthalocyanine - 4 - sulphon - N - [3¹ - aminophenyl]amide sulphonamide sulphononic acid used in the above Example may be obtained as follows:—

196.8 parts of the tetrasodium salt of copper phthalocyanine tetra - 4 - sulphononic acid are slowly added with stirring to 970 parts of chlorosulphonic acid and the mixture is then stirred for 3 hours at a temperature between 115°C. and 120°C. The mixture is cooled to a temperature of 80°C., 100 parts of thionyl chloride are added and the mixture is stirred for 2 hours at a temperature between 115°C. and 120°C. The mixture is then cooled to 20°C., poured on to ice, and the precipitated phthalocyanine sulphonchloride is filtered off, and washed with 1000 parts of a 10% aqueous solution of hydrochloric acid which has been cooled to 0°C.

The sulphonchloride so obtained is stirred with 1000 parts of water and 600 parts of ice and 30 parts of *m*-aminoacetanilide are then added. The pH of the resulting mixture is adjusted to 8 by the addition of a 2N aqueous solution of ammonium hydroxide and the temperature of the mixture is then raised to 50°C. during 1 hour, the pH of the mixture being maintained at 8 by further additions of a 2N aqueous solution of sodium hydroxide. The mixture is then stirred at a temperature of 50°C. until no further additions of the ammonium hydroxide solution are required to maintain the pH at 8. 500 parts of a concentrated aqueous solution of hydrochloric acid are then added and the mixture is stirred for 4 hours at a temperature of 90°C. The mixture is cooled to 20°C. and the precipitated solid is filtered off, washed with a 1% aqueous solution of hydrochloric acid and dried.

In place of the copper phthalocyanine-4-sulphon-N-[3¹-aminophenyl]amide sulphonamide sulphononic acid used in the above Example there are used equivalent amounts of copper phthalocyanine - 4 - sulphon - N - [3¹ - amino - 4¹ - (methyl-, chloro-, or methoxy)phenyl]amide sulphonamide sulphononic acid whereby similar dyestuffs are obtained.

The said copper phthalocyanines may be obtained as described above except that the 30 parts of *m*-aminoacetanilide are replaced by 32.8 parts of 3 - amino - 6 - methylacetanilide, or by 36.9 parts of 3 - amino - 6 - chloroacetanilide or by 36.0 parts of 3-amino-6-methoxyacetanilide respectively.

EXAMPLE 92.

A mixture of 25 parts of the trisodium salt of 1 - (4¹ - chloro - 6¹ - anilino-1¹:3¹:5¹ - triazin - 2¹ - yl amino) - 7 - (o-sulphophenylazo) - 8 - naphthol - 3:6 - di-

5 sulphonic acid, 50 parts of pyridine and 250 parts of water is stirred for 10 minutes at a temperature of 80°C. The resulting solution is cooled to 20°C., 500 parts of acetone are added and the precipitated dyestuff is filtered off and dried.

10 The resulting dyestuff contains no organically bound chlorine atom and, when applied to cellulose textile materials in conjunction with a treatment with an acid-binding agent, it yields red shades which possess excellent fastness to wet treatments such as washing.

15 The following Table gives further Examples of the new dyestuffs of the invention which are obtained when the 25 parts of the

trisodium salt of the azo compound used in Example 92 are replaced by equivalent amounts of the sodium salts of the dyestuff compounds obtained by condensing the amino compound listed in the second column of the Table with the heterocyclic compound listed in the third column of the Table and/or the 50 parts of pyridine used in Example 92 are replaced by equivalent amounts of the bases listed in the fourth column of the Table. The 25 fifth column of the Table indicates the shades obtained when the dyestuffs are applied to cellulose textile materials in conjunction with a treatment with an acid-binding agent.

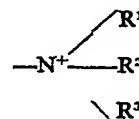
Example	Amino Compound	Heterocyclic Compound	Base	Shade
93	1-amino-4-(4'-aminoanilino)anthraquinone-2,3'-disulphonic acid	2:4-dichloro-6-(<i>m</i> -sulphoanilino)-1:3:5-triazine	pyridine	Blue
94	-do-	-do-	2-methylpyridine	-do-
95	-do-	2:4:5:6-tetrachloropyrimidine	pyridine	-do-
96	1-amino-7-(<i>o</i> -sulphophenylazo)-8-naphthol-3:6-disulphonic acid	2:4-dichloro-6-anilino-1:3:5-triazine	2-methylpyridine	Red
97	-do-	-do-	3-methylpyridine	-do-
98	-do-	-do-	4-methylpyridine	-do-
99	-do-	-do-	isoquinoline	-do-
100	-do-	2:4:6-trichloropyrimidine	-do-	-do-
101	2-ureido-6-(5'-amino-2'-sulphophenylazo)-5-naphthol-7-sulphonic acid	2:4-dichloro-6-(<i>o</i> -sulphophenylamino)-1:3:5-triazine	pyridine	Orange
102	2-(4'-amino-2'-acetylaminophenylazo)-naphthalene-4:8-disulphonic acid	2:4-dichloro-6-amino-1:3:5-triazine	-do-	Yellow
103	-do-	2:4:5:6-tetrachloropyrimidine	4-methylpyridine	-do-
104	2-N-methylamino-6-(4'-methoxy-2'-sulphophenylazo)-5-naphthol-7-sulphonic acid	2:4-dichloro-6-methoxy-1:3:5-triazine	pyridine	Scarlet
105	Copper complex of 1-amino-7-(2'-hydroxy-3'-chloro-5'-sulphophenylazo)-8-naphthol-3:6-disulphonic acid	2:4-dichloro-6-(<i>m</i> -sulphoanilino)-1:3:5-triazine	-do-	Purple
106	Copper complex of 2-amino-6-(2'-hydroxy-5'-sulphophenylazo)-5-naphthol-1:7-disulphonic acid	-do-	-do-	Rubine
107	Copper complex of 2-amino-6-(2'-hydroxy-5'-sulphophenylazo)-5-naphthol-7-sulphonic acid	-do-	-do-	-do-

Example	Amino Compound	Heterocyclic Compound	Base	Shade
108	1-benzoylamino-7-(5'-amino-2'-sulphophenylazo)-8-naphthol-3,6-disulphonic acid	2:4-dichloro-6-(β -sulphoanilino)-1:3:5-triazine	pyridine	Red
109	1-(2:5'-dichloro-4'-sulphophenyl)-3-methyl-4-(5''-amino-2''-sulphophenylazo)-5-pyrazolone	-do-	-do-	Yellow
110	-do-	2:4-dichloro-6-(<i>m</i> -sulphoanilino)-1:3:5-triazine	4-methylpyridine	-do-
111	1-amino-4-{4'-(4''-sulphophenylazo)-2'-sulphophenylazo]-naphthalene-6-sulphonic acid	2:4-dichloro-6-amino-1:3:5-triazine	pyridine	Orange brown
112	1:2-Chromium complex of 2-amino-6-(7'-nitro-4'-sulpho-2'-hydroxynaphth-1'-ylazo)-5-naphthol-7-sulphonic acid	-do-	-do-	Bluish-grey
113	1:2-Cobalt complex of 2-amino-6-(7'-nitro-4'-sulpho-2'-hydroxynaphth-1'-ylazo)-5-naphthol-7-sulphonic acid	-do-	-do-	-do-
114	copper phthalocyanine-3-sulphon-N-(3'-amino-phenyl)-amide-sulphon-N- β -sulphoethylamide sulphonic acid	-do-	-do-	Greenish-blue
115	copper phthalocyanine-4-sulphon-N-(3'-amino-phenyl)-amide sulphonamide sulphonic acid	-do-	-do-	-do-
116	-do-	2:4:5:6-tetrachloropyrimidine	-do-	-do-

-A-Z

wherein A represents an oxygen atom or an —NY group wherein Y represents a hydrogen atom or a substituted or unsubstituted alkyl radical or a cycloalkyl radical and Z represents a heterocyclic ring comprising only carbon and nitrogen atoms in the ring which contains

at least one —N=C— group and which is attached to A through a carbon atom of the heterocyclic ring and which carries at least one group of the formula:—



EXAMPLE 118.

20 A mixture of 25 parts of the trisodium salt of 1 - (4¹: 6¹ - dichloro - 1¹: 3¹: 5¹ - triazin-2¹ - ylamino) - 7 - (2¹¹ - sulphophenylazo)-8 - naphthol - 3:6 - disulphonic acid, 50 parts of pyridine and 250 parts of water is heated to 80°C., and the resulting solution is
25 then cooled to 20°C. 1000 parts of acetone are added, and the precipitated dyestuff is filtered off and dried.

EXAMPLE 119.

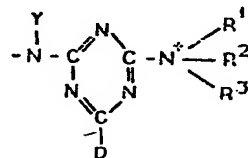
7.6 parts of the disodium salt of 1 - amino-4 - (4¹ - hydroxyanilino)anthraquinone 2:2¹ - disulphonic acid are dissolved in a mixture of 90 parts of water and 32 parts of acetone, and sodium carbonate is then added until the pH of the solution is 8.5. 5.0 parts of 2:4:5:6 - tetrachloropyrimidine are added and the resulting mixture is stirred for 13 hours at 65° to 70°C., the pH of the mixture being maintained between 7.0 and 8.0 by the gradual addition of an aqueous solution of sodium carbonate. The mixture is then filtered, the resulting filtrate is poured into 600 parts of a 20% aqueous solution of sodium chloride, and the precipitated disodium salt of 1 - amino - 4 - [4¹ - (trichloropyrimidyl-oxy)anilino] - anthraquinone 2:2¹ - disulphonic acid is filtered off and dried. The resulting solid is dissolved in 150 parts of water at 20°C., 3 parts of 1:4-diazabicyclo-(2:2:2) - octane are added, and the mixture is stirred for 2 hours at 20°C. Acetone is then added to precipitate the dyestuff, which is filtered off and dried.

2. New dyestuffs as claimed in Claim 1 90

3. New dyestuffs as claimed in Claim 1

wherein A represents a —NY group, wherein 95
Y has the meaning stated in Claim 1, and Z
represents a 1:3:5-triazine ring.

4. New dyestuffs which contain at least one water-solubilising group and which contain one or two groups of the formula:—



wherein R¹, R², R³ and Y have the meanings stated in Claim 1 and D represents an amino or substituted amino group.

5. New dyestuffs as claimed in Claim 4 105 wherein the substituted amino group represented by D is a mono- or di-sulphonated phenylamino group.

6. New dyestuffs which contain at least one

EXAMPLE 118.

20 A mixture of 25 parts of the trisodium salt of 1 - (4¹:6¹ - dichloro - 1¹:3¹:5¹ - triazin-2¹ - yl amino) - 7 - (2¹¹ - sulphophenylazo)-8 - naphthol - 3:6 - disulphonic acid, 50 parts of pyridine and 250 parts of water is heated to 80°C., and the resulting solution is
25 then cooled to 20°C. 1000 parts of acetone are added, and the precipitated dyestuff is filtered off and dried.

When applied to cellulose textile materials in conjunction with a treatment with an acid-binding agent the dyestuff yields red shades 30 possessing excellent fastness to wet treatments.

EXAMPLE 119.

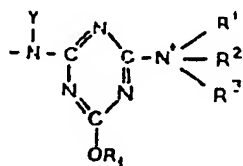
7.6 parts of the disodium salt of 1 - amino-4 - (4¹ - hydroxyanilino)anthraquinone 2:2¹ - disulphonic acid are dissolved in a mixture of 90 parts of water and 32 parts of acetone and sodium carbonate is then added until the pH of the solution is 8.5. 5.0 parts of 2:4:5:6 - tetrachloropyrimidine are added and the resulting mixture is stirred for 13 hours at 65° to 70°C., the pH of the mixture being maintained between 7.0 and 8.0 by the gradual addition of an aqueous solution of sodium carbonate. The mixture is then filtered, the resulting filtrate is poured into 600 parts of a 20% aqueous solution of sodium chloride, and the precipitated disodium salt of 1 - amino - 4 - [4¹ - (trichloropyrimidyl-oxy)anilino] - anthraquinone 2:2¹ - disulphonic acid is filtered off and dried. The resulting solid is dissolved in 150 parts of water at 20°C., 3 parts of 1:4-diazabicyclo-(2:2:2) - octane are added, and the mixture is stirred for 2 hours at 20°C. Acetone is then added to precipitate the dyestuff, which is filtered off and dried.

When applied to cellulose textile materials in conjunction with a treatment with an acid-binding agent the dyestuff yields blue shades 60 possessing excellent fastness to wet treatments.

WHAT WE CLAIM IS:—

1. New dyestuffs which contain attached to a carbon atom present in the dyestuffs, at least one group of the formula:—

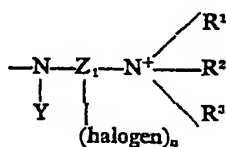
water-solubilising group and which contain one or two groups of the formula:—



5 wherein R^1 , R^2 , R^3 and Y have the meanings stated in Claim 1 and R_1 represents an alkyl radical.

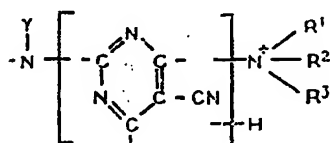
7. New dyestuffs as claimed in Claim 6 wherein R_1 represents a methyl radical.

10 8. New dyestuffs which contain at least one water-solubilising group and which contain one or two groups of the formula:—



15 wherein R^1 , R^2 , R^3 and Y have the meanings stated in Claim 1, Z_1 represents a pyrimidine radical, halogen represents a chlorine or bromine atom and n represents 1 or 2.

9. New dyestuffs which contain at least one water-solubilising group and which contain one or two groups of the formula:—

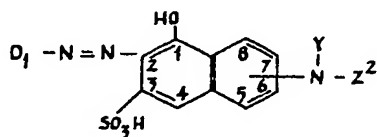


20

wherein R^1 , R^2 , R^3 and Y have the meanings stated in Claim 1.

10. New dyestuffs as claimed in any of Claims 4 to 9 wherein the water-solubilising group is a sulphonic acid group.

11. Monoazo dyestuffs which, in the form of the free acids, are represented by the formula:—



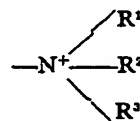
30 wherein Y represents a hydrogen atom, a cycloalkyl radical or a substituted or unsubsti-

tuted alkyl radical, D_1 represents a mono- or di-cyclic aryl radical which is free from

35 azo groups and $-N-Z^2$ groups, Z^2 represents a heterocyclic ring comprising only carbon and nitrogen atoms in the ring which

contains at least one $-N=C-$ group and which is attached to the nitrogen atom of the

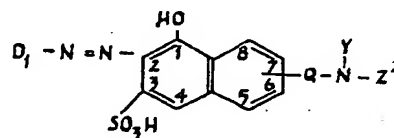
40 $-N-$ group through a carbon atom of the heterocyclic ring and which carries, attached to further carbon atoms of the heterocyclic ring, at least one group of the formula:—



wherein R^1 , R^2 and R^3 have the meanings

45 stated in Claim 1, the $-N-Z^2$ group being preferably attached to the 6-, 7- or 8-position of the naphthalene nucleus, which may also be substituted in the 5- or 6-position by a sulphonic acid group.

12. Monoazo dyestuffs which, in the form of the free acids, are represented by the



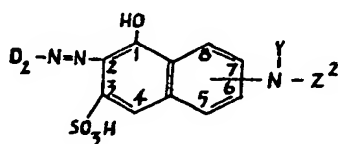
55 wherein D_1 , Y and Z^2 have the meanings stated in Claim 11, and Q represents a benzoylamino or anilino group which is attached to the 6-, 7- or 8-position of the naphthalene nucleus, which may also be substituted in the 5- or 6-position by a sulphonic acid group.

13. Monoazo dyestuffs as claimed in Claims 11 or 12 wherein D_1 represents a radical of the benzene series which contains a sulphonic acid group in ortho position to the azo group.

14. Monoazo dyestuffs as claimed in Claims 11 or 12 wherein D_1 represents a radical of the naphthalene series which contains a sulphonic acid group in ortho position to the azo group.

15. Disazo dyestuffs which, in the form of the free acids, are represented by the

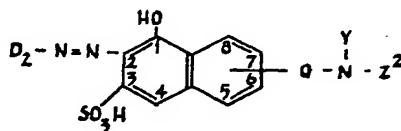
70



wherein Y and Z² have the meanings stated in Claim 11, and D₂ represents a radical of the azobenzene, azonaphthalene or phenylazo-

- 5 naphthalene series, and the —N—Z^2 group is preferably attached to the 6-, 7- or 8-position of the naphthalene nucleus, which optionally contains a sulphonic acid group in the 5- or 6-position.

- 10 16. Disazo dyestuffs which, in the form of the free acids, are represented by the formula:—



- wherein D₂, Q, Y and Z² have the meanings stated in Claims 11, 12 and 15, and the

—Q—N—Z^2 group is preferably attached to the 6-, 7- or 8-position of the naphthalene nucleus, which optionally contains a sulphonic acid group in the 5- or 6-position.

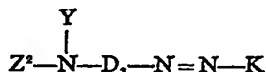
- 20 17. Monoazo dyestuffs of the formula:—



- wherein D₁, Y and Z² have the meanings stated in Claim 11, and the benzene ring may be substituted by halogen atoms or by alkyl, alkoxy, carboxylic acid or acylamino groups.

18. Monoazo dyestuffs as claimed in Claim 17 wherein D₁ represents a disulphonaphthyl or stilbene radical.

- 30 19. Monoazo and disazo dyestuffs of the formula:—

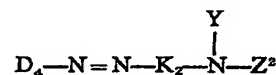


- wherein Y and Z² have the meanings stated in Claim 11, D₂ represents a mono- or dicyclic arylene radical or a divalent radical of the azobenzene, azonaphthalene or phenylazonaphthalene series, and K represents the radical of a naphthol sulphonic acid or the radical

of an enolised or enolisable ketomethylene compound having an —OH group in ortho position to the azo group. 40

20. Monoazo dyestuffs as claimed in Claim 19 wherein D₂ represents a divalent radical of the benzene series containing a sulphonic acid group. 45

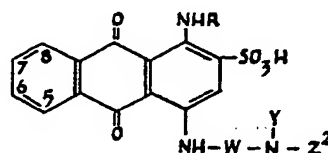
21. Monoazo and disazo dyestuffs of the formula:—



wherein Y and Z² have the meanings stated in Claim 11, D₄ represents a mono- or dicyclic aryl radical or a radical of the azobenzene, azonaphthalene or phenylazonaphthalene series, and K₂ represents the radical of an enolisable ketomethylene compound having the —OH group in ortho position to the azo group. 50 55

22. The metal complexes of the dyestuffs as claimed in any of Claims 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 19, 20 and 21 which contain a metallisable group attached to D₁, D₂, D₃ and D₄ in ortho position to the azo group. 60

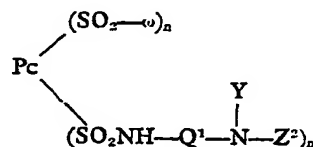
23. Anthraquinone dyestuffs which, in the form of the free acids, are represented by the formula:—



wherein Y and Z² have the meanings stated in claim 11, R represents a hydrogen atom or a substituted or unsubstituted alkyl radical, W represents a divalent bridging group, and the anthraquinone nucleus optionally contains a sulphonic acid group in the 5-, 6-, 7- or 8-position. 65 70

24. Anthraquinone dyestuffs as claimed in Claim 23 wherein W represents a divalent radical of the benzene series or a diphenylene, 4:4'-divalent stilbene or azobenzene radical. 75

25. Phthalocyanine dyestuffs of the formula:—



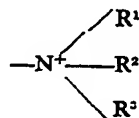
wherein Y and Z² have the meanings stated in Claim 11, Pc represents a phthalocyanine radical, omega represents a hydroxy and/or amino 80

or substituted amino group, Q^1 represents a bridging group, and n and m each independently represent 1, 2 or 3 provided that $n+m$ does not exceed 4.

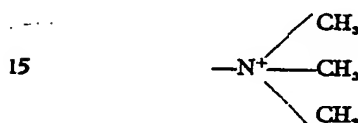
5 26. Phthalocyanine dyestuffs as claimed in Claim 25 wherein Pc represents a copper phthalocyanine radical.

27. Dyestuffs as claimed in any of Claims 11 to 26 wherein the heterocyclic ring represented by Z^2 is a 1:3:5-triazine ring.

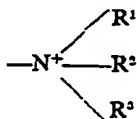
10 28. Dyestuffs as claimed in any of Claims 1 to 27 wherein the



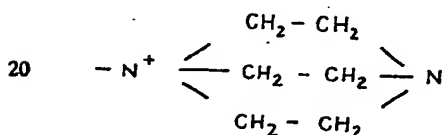
group is the group of the formula:—



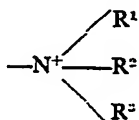
29. Dyestuffs as claimed in any of Claims 1 to 27 wherein the



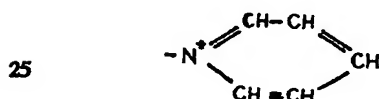
group is the group of the formula:—



30. Dyestuffs as claimed in any of Claims 1 to 27 wherein the



group is the group of the formula:—



31. Dyestuffs, as defined in any of Claims 1 to 30, as hereinbefore particularly described especially with reference to any of the foregoing Examples.

32. Process for the manufacture of dyestuffs, as claimed in Claim 1, which comprises treating a dyestuff compound containing attached to a carbon atom present in the dyestuff compound, at least one group of the formula:—



wherein A has the meaning stated in Claim 1 and Z^1 represents a heterocyclic ring comprising only carbon and nitrogen atoms in

the ring which contains at least one $-\text{N}=\text{C}-$ group and which is attached to A through a carbon atom of the heterocyclic ring and which carries at least one labile halogen atom or labile group as hereinbefore defined each of which is directly attached to a carbon atom present in the heterocyclic ring Z^1 , with a tertiary amine of the formula:—



wherein R^1 , R^2 and R^3 have the meanings stated in Claim 1.

33. Process as claimed in Claim 32 wherein

A represents a $-\text{NY}$ group, wherein Y has the meaning stated in Claim 1, and Z^1 represents a pyrimidine ring.

34. Process as claimed in Claim 32 wherein

A represents a $-\text{NY}$ group, wherein Y has the meaning stated in Claim 1, and Z^1 represents a 1:3:5-triazine ring.

35. Process as claimed in any of Claims 32, 33 or 34 wherein the tertiary amine is trimethylamine.

36. Process as claimed in any of Claims 32, 33 or 34 wherein the tertiary amine is 1:4-diazabicyclo-(2:2:2)-octane.

37. Process as claimed in any of Claims 32, 33 or 34 wherein the tertiary amine is pyridine.

38. Process for the manufacture of new dyestuffs as claimed in Claim 1 which are azo dyestuffs containing at least one group of the formula:— $\text{A}-\text{Z}$, as defined in Claim 1, which comprises diazotising a primary amine, or the corresponding sulphamic acid, and coupling the diazo compound so obtained with a coupling component, the primary amine and/or the coupling component containing at least one group of the formula:— $\text{A}-\text{Z}$.

39. Processes for the manufacture of new dyestuffs as hereinbefore particularly des-

cribed especially with reference to any of the foregoing Examples.

40. New dyestuffs whenever obtained by a process as claimed in any of Claims 32 to 39.

BERTRAM F. DREW
Agent for the Applicants.

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